

Spring 1919

FRUIT TREES *and* PLANTS

Roses Shade Trees Shrubs
Ornamentals



Neosho Nurseries Co.

Neosho, Mo.

We sell direct-from-nurseries only



GROWING SATISFACTION

Every grower of fruit, either for home use or market, wants good fruit. That's the kind that gives satisfaction and profit—It's only the poor fruit—such as should never be put on the market—that goes begging.

Your success depends chiefly upon yourself. If you lay your plans carefully, if you study and follow the correct methods of planting, cultivation, etc., you will be amply rewarded for your trouble and expense.

Those who plan to ship to big markets confine their planting to a few varieties, and their choice is governed by the following factors in about this order: *productiveness, hardiness, resistance to disease and insects, shipping and keeping qualities, color, size, quality—i. e., value for dessert and cooking.*

For local markets, less emphasis is laid on adaptability for shipping and more upon quality, and a greater number of different kinds and varieties are planted, so as to be able to supply fruit over a long period.

For home use, your choice should be governed first by quality of fruit, then succession of ripening, hardiness, resistance to disease and insect troubles, productiveness, and, last of all, color and size.

Whatever your purpose may be, your choice must be confined to those kinds and varieties which are adaptable to your section and will succeed in your soil and climate. We have drawn upon every reliable source available for the information you may desire to make the right start.

The next step is the purchase of first-class trees or plants. We are better equipped and organized than ever to furnish nursery stock of the highest grade in prime condition for planting. Our land is a rare highland limestone formation with the proper amount of grit, and is particularly suited to growing sturdy trees with heavy spreading root systems. The climate is also favorable to steady, continuous growth. We have a long season of sunny days with cool nights, and open but frosty autumns, so that the wood matures naturally and thoroughly. Our digging is begun after the trees are dormant—

usually about the 15th of October. The trees are immediately brought in without exposure to wind or sun, and, after careful grading, are stored in our brick packing-houses, where the proper degree of temperature and moisture are evenly maintained throughout the season (which ends early in May). All trees which do not come up to our high standard are burned.

The value of the service rendered depends more upon an efficient organization, than upon facilities and equipment. Careful and speedy work is essential. Our employees are paid on a time basis, and their interest and liking for their work is evident to an unusual degree. The man who doesn't care can not do good work.

Our method of selling also demands your consideration. We have no agents or middlemen and pay no commissions to anyone, but sell only direct from nurseries to planter. By this method we come in direct touch with the customer—we help him to select the best site, to choose the proper varieties for his soil, climate, and purpose, to plant right, to prune, cultivate, spray, etc., so as to win success with whatever is purchased from us. The finest nursery stock will not give satisfaction without proper handling and care. Our customers are pleased and enjoy *growing satisfaction*, because we not only supply good trees and plants, but also show how to take care of them. Over 36 per cent of our sales last year were to our old customers, and a large percentage—at least 15 per cent—of our total business came from their recommendations of us to others.

If you have any problems that we can help to solve, do not hesitate to write.

Small orders as well as large receive our careful attention. We are glad to have them. Then we have an opportunity to demonstrate the worth of our nursery stock.

With best wishes for your success,

NEOSHO NURSERIES COMPANY
NEOSHO, MISSOURI



Success in Fruit-Growing

FRUIT-GROWING is neither difficult nor expensive, especially when compared with the reward it brings. Fresh fruit from your own trees or vines is a luxury you might just as well enjoy if you have even a small bit of land. Some kinds and varieties are planted in the lawn or along the fence for ornamental effect as well as for fruit.

Fruit-growing for profit brings greater rewards than any other crop. *Of course, the man who puts his heart into it, who studies the right principles and methods and puts them into effect, will have the greatest success.* This the commercial grower must do.

Anyone who intends to raise fruit commercially should gather complete up-to-date information from other fruit-growers, from State Experiment Stations, from the Department of Agriculture and from other reliable sources, including our "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing." (See inside back cover.)

The most important requisites for success in commercial fruit-growing seem to be love of the business, indomitable energy, cool judgment, and sterling honesty. But there are certain principles which all successful orchardists follow. These are briefly outlined as follows:

Where to Plant—A good site is reasonably free from late spring frosts and well drained, with soil deep enough to nourish the trees, which will minimize injury from summer drought and severe winters. The ideal site for an orchard is one somewhat above the adjoining land, as it has the advantage of both soil and atmospheric drainage. The latter is more important, as the soil can usually be drained artificially. The commercial grower also considers carefully the character of the roads to railroad station or market and the railroad facilities. There are very few places that will not grow some kind of fruit.

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What to Plant—Having decided what kinds you wish of those that succeed in your section, select the varieties which do well there and which also suit your purpose. Varieties which are highly satisfactory for home use or to sell on nearby markets may not be the best for distant markets because they do not stand handling and shipping well enough to reach the consumer in good condition.

The grower for distant markets confines his varieties to a comparatively small number. But for home use or to supply local markets the selection should cover as long a ripening season as possible, which calls for a greater number of different kinds and varieties. Note: It is wise to plant more than one variety of a kind. The Gravenstein, Northern Spy, Spitzenburg, and Winesap apples are more or less self-sterile and should have other varieties that bloom at the same time planted near them. It is an interesting fact that all the most profitable varieties of apples bloom medium to late in the spring. This does not affect their time of ripening, but they are less apt to be injured by late spring frosts. "It is an open question whether any variety is as productive or produces as fine fruit where self-fertilized."

The following varieties of apples are all late bloomers: Baldwin, Banana, Black Ben, Delicious, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, King David, Livland Raspberry, Maiden Blush, McIntosh, Oldenburg (Duchess of), Paragon, Rhode Island Greening, Spitzenburg, Stayman, Wagener, Wilson Red, Winesap, Yellow Newtown, and Yellow Transparent. Midseason bloomers are: Gravenstein, Melon, Red Astrachan and Wealthy. Extra late bloomers are: Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, and York Imperial.

The Red June and Wild Goose plums will not bear fruit unless some other variety is near enough for cross-pollination.



When to Plant—Fall planting is advantageous where newly set trees are not apt to be injured by cold winter. The advantages of fall planting are: The ground is warm and the trees can start growing as soon as spring comes; there is usually less work pressing for attention than in the spring; there is no question about securing just the varieties and sizes required; spring often comes with a rush and planting may be delayed from one cause or another.

The objections to fall planting are: The difficulty of getting trees that have matured naturally in the nursery and of judging when the ground is in proper condition. Fall planting should be done when the ground is neither too wet nor too dry, and at least a week before the ground freezes. In the northern half of the United States, generally speaking, it is not advisable to plant the more tender kinds, such as peach, plum, cherry, in the fall unless protection is provided by mounding up the dirt over the tops or by using straw or similar material. It is often a good plan to have the trees shipped in the fall and "to heel" them out so as to have them ready to set out early in the spring. In any case, the ground can be prepared and the holes dug in the fall unless the soil is heavy clay.

The map on page 8 indicates the general horticultural divisions of the United States. Spring planting is best in sections 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18. Either fall or spring planting is satisfactory in districts numbered 3, 4, 15. Fall, winter, or spring planting is satisfactory in districts numbered 5, 6, 7, 16, 17. It is much better to plant in the spring than to lose a season's growth by waiting until the next fall.



How Far Apart to Plant—That depends upon many things—the kind, the variety, the soil, the purpose, etc. For instance, in some orchards in the East, Rhode Island Greenings are planted 60 feet apart, with more upright-growing, young-bearing, shorter-lived varieties of apple in between as fillers. Other kinds of fruit trees and plants are set in the spaces between apple trees. To produce good fruit, trees need plenty of room for light and air, and the spraying, cultivation, etc., are then more easily and economically done. When the trees are once established, it is too late to give them more room.

Reports made by B. F. Warren, of the Cornell Station, New York, of a four-year average: Trees planted 30 by 35 feet averaged 186 bushels per acre. Trees planted 35 by 35 feet averaged 222 bushels per acre. Trees planted 40 by 45 feet averaged 229 bushels per acre.

PLANTING DISTANCE

Apple,	Usual distance 32 to 40 ft.
Apricot,	16 to 20 ft. each way
Asparagus,	1 to 2 ft. between plants, in rows 3 to 3½ ft. apart
Blackberries,	2 to 5 ft. between plants, in rows 5 to 7 ft. apart
Cherry, Sour Sorts,	16 to 20 ft. each way
Cherry, Sweet Sorts,	20 to 30 ft. each way
Currant,	4 ft. between plants, in rows 5 ft. apart
Gooseberries,	4 ft. between plants, in rows 5 ft. apart
Grape,	8 to 10 ft. apart each way
Hedge Plants,	1 to 2 ft. apart

Ornamentals—The planting distance for ornamentals varies with the kind of shrub or bush and the purpose for which it is used. Roses should be planted about 2 feet apart, hedge plants about 1 foot, other shrubs about one-third to one-half their height when full grown.

Peach,	16 to 20 ft. each way
Plum,	16 to 20 ft. each way
Pear, Dwarf,	10 to 15 ft. each way
Pear, Standard,	20 to 30 ft. each way
On good soil, the strong-growing Japanese sorts should be planted not less than 20 ft.	

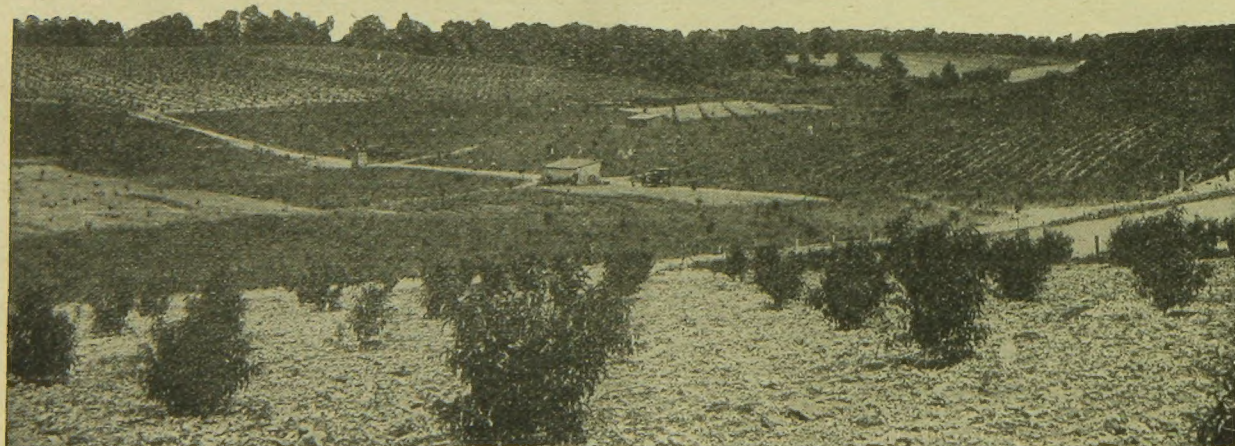
Quince,	10 to 16 ft. each way
Raspberries, Black,	3 ft. between plants, in rows 6 ft. apart
Some prefer Black Raspberries 6 x 6 ft.	
Raspberries, Red,	2 to 3 ft. between plants, in rows 5 to 6 ft. apart
Rhubarb,	3 ft. between plants, in rows 4 ft. apart
Strawberries,	Usual distance, 1½ to 2 ft. between plants, in rows 3½ to 4 ft. apart

NUMBER OF TREES OR SHRUBS REQUIRED TO SET ONE ACRE

Ft. Ft. In.	Feet	
1 x 3 8	11,880	10 x 12 363
2 x 3 8	5,940	12 x 12 302
2 x 5	4,356	12 x 16 226
3 x 3	4,840	16 x 16 170
3 x 6	2,420	18 x 18 134
3 x 8	1,815	20 x 20 108
4 x 4	2,722	20 x 30 72
4 x 6	1,815	24 x 24 75
5 x 5	1,742	25 x 25 69
5 x 8	1,089	30 x 30 49
6 x 6	1,210	32 x 32 42
6 x 8	907	34 x 34 37
8 x 8	680	36 x 36 33
8 x 10	544	38 x 38 30
10 x 10	435	40 x 40 27

To determine the number of trees per acre for any given distance, multiply the distance between the trees in the row by the width of the row. Take the resulting answer and divide 43,560 by it. The resulting figure will give you the number of trees per acre.

For example: To determine the number of trees, planted 30 x 30, required to set one acre. $30 \times 30 = 900$. $43,560 \div 900 = 49$ trees per acre.



A good site, well drained, properly spaced and planted



How to Prepare the Ground—Land that has been in some cultivated farm crop is usually in the best condition for fruit trees. Plow deep. You will never again be able to work the ground deeply under the trees. Work the ground thoroughly with a disk harrow and then several times with a spike-tooth harrow, and smooth with a plank drag.

For fall planting, plow in the late summer. For spring planting, it is better to plow in the fall, unless your orchard is on a steep hillside that would wash badly, or the soil is a heavy clay.

When to Order—If you order early, you run no risk of being unable to secure just the varieties or sizes you prefer. For instance, our XXX apple, diameter $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, are more scarce than smaller sizes and are the first to be sold.

Where to Order—You can order direct from the nursery or from a salesman or dealer, but in any case it is vital to your interest to buy only from reliable people. We have no salesmen or middlemen anywhere and pay no commissions to anyone, but sell direct-from-nurseries only, at prices which are the same to all buyers of like sizes, kinds, and quantities. This method enables us to help the customer to start right and to care for his nursery stock properly after it is planted. The success of the planter depends chiefly upon his own acts in planting, cultivation, pruning, spraying, etc. Every customer receives one or both of our guide-books, "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing" or "How to Beautify Your Home Grounds," as soon as his order is sent in.

"It is best to deal directly with responsible nurseries and to order early, submitting requirements to a number of firms for bids."—Bulletin 128, Pennsylvania State College, Agricultural Experiment Station.

"First-class condition is one hundred times more important than any outside information regarding the place where the trees were grown."

"The section from which trees come is unimportant so long as well-grown, healthy trees which are typical of the desired varieties are obtained."—H. P. GOULD, U. S. Pomologist.

"The inherent qualities of a variety do not change when the trees are grown in different sections of the country. If the variety is hardy, it will continue to be so; if it is susceptible to some disease, it is not made less so by growing the tree during its nursery period in some particular region."—Farmers' Bulletin No. 631, United States Department of Agriculture.

What Kind to Order—If you were buying pigs to fatten for market, would you pick out the "runts" just because they cost less? Of course not.

You may see advertisements of low-priced fruit trees—apple trees 4 cents up, etc. There must be something the matter with them. Good trees can not be grown for that price. All experienced horticulturists and successful fruit-growers emphasize the importance of buying only first-class stock. Read what they say:

"A saving of \$2 to \$3 in the price of nursery stock may be lost a hundred times over before the first crop is gathered. This is one point at which parsimonious economy is like dropping money down a well."—PROF. FRANK A. WAUGH, Amherst, Mass.

There is no economy in buying stock cheap in both price and quality.

"It makes little or no difference where the tree was grown, so far as the climatic conditions are concerned; but what does make a difference is having good thrifty stock."—PROF. F. C. SEARS, Professor of Pomology, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

"Cheap trees are seldom, if ever, a bargain; the grower should insist on having first-class trees, and should be willing to pay for them. Provided the trees reach the grower in good condition, it matters little where they are grown."—"Fruit-Growing in Arid Regions," by Profs. Paddock and Whipple.

How to Know Good Trees—The beginner's trouble is in knowing what makes a first-class tree. He will naturally be guided by the opinions of expert horticulturists and successful fruit-growers.

"Good trees should have a good healthy look, clean bark, and size enough to indicate a good free growth. Size of top is not so desirable as well-matured wood and plenty of roots."—PROF. E. J. WICKSON, University of California.

"A poorly rooted tree may eventually make a satisfactory orchard tree, but it will be several years longer coming into bearing. Aside from the general health of the stock, perhaps no other factor is of so great importance as that it be well-rooted."—Circular No. 51, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.



A few fruit trees, plums, peaches, pears, cherries, apples, and small fruits in a garden, or even a back yard, pay for themselves a hundred times over

Success in Fruit-Growing



What Age of Trees to Buy—The older the tree when it is dug in the nursery for transplanting, the greater the shock it suffers. Most nurseries offer no fruit trees over two years old. That is, the top and root have grown two seasons in the nursery, and the root has grown one season previously as a seedling.

Some kinds are seldom grown more than one year in the nursery. For instance, the peach is a fast-growing tree, and at the end of two growing seasons would be so large that it would not stand the shock of transplanting satisfactorily, the nurseryman would have to charge more, and the cost of transportation and setting would be higher.

With apple trees, the majority of experienced planters now prefer one-year-olds. Where the soil is thin or the growing season is short, the two-year is often preferred. As two-year trees take one season longer to grow, they cost the nurseryman more and usually he charges the planter more. The grafted nursery tree does not, as a rule, make sufficient growth in one season to attain size enough to put on the market.

With favorable soil and climate and with proper culture the budded apple does attain marketable size in one year, and the root system is as old as that of the graft at the end of its second year in the nursery.

"The advantages of the one-year apple trees are that they usually cost less, they are more readily shipped and transplanted. Those fit for sale are sure to be strong growers and their heads can be formed as desired."—Bulletin No. 128 Pennsylvania State College, Agricultural Experiment Station.

The almost unprecedented winter of 1917-18 injured the tops of our two-year apple to such a degree that it is impossible to be sure which trees in the row are sound and good without cutting the trunk. This of course spoils the tree. Rather than run any risk of giving dissatisfaction, we are offering no two-year this season (Fall, 1918-Spring, 1919).

However, we have our usual fine stock of one-year apple, which will please the most critical buyer. In this connection, read the opinion of a successful grower, Dr. J. H. Funk, the author of "Fruits for Pennsylvania," a 295-page bulletin, No. 152, issued by the State Department of Agriculture:

"When you get a tree 4 to 6 feet from the bud (one-year bud, two-year stock), you have the very cream out of the nursery. Anyone familiar with nursery business knows that comparatively few attain that size at that age, the larger proportion being from 1 to 2 feet. But when you get trees up to 4, 5, or 6 feet, you have a tree with strong individuality, a strong root system, one that when properly pruned in root and top scarcely feels the effects of transplanting; and I will guarantee they will come into profitable bearing sooner, and that in the first ten years of their existence in the orchard they will produce 50 per cent more fruit than the older trees."

When Should Trees Bear—Sometimes we are asked to supply "bearing-age" or "ready-to-bear" fruit trees. If one could find good 3, 4, or 5-year-old trees and could transplant dirt and all, possibly they would bear within a year or two. The time it takes a tree to come into bearing dates

(A)

(B)



Which trees are worth more—the 5 on the left (A), or the 5 on the right (B)? All these trees would be put into one grade if graded by height. But we grade by caliper (diameter), and the 5 at the right go into XX grade, the 5 at the left into the XXX grade

from the time it was transplanted from the nursery and depends upon many factors: securing first-class nursery stock in good condition, proper preparation of the ground, careful setting out, favorable soil, climate and weather conditions, proper care, etc. Some varieties will not bear fruit unless other varieties are planted near them for cross-pollination. Everbearing strawberries set out in the spring will produce the same year. Standard strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, gooseberries, and grapes begin to bear the second or third year; peaches, plums, apricots, cherries, the third year. Some varieties of pear and apple bear comparatively young—about the fourth year. Some of our customers have picked Delicious apples the second season. That is very unusual, and not altogether desirable—since a young tree can hardly be expected to grow fruit and make a desirable growth too.

How to Handle Trees on Arrival—Don't leave your trees in the express or freight office a single day. See if they are in good shape—if the bark is shriveled or



Call for your trees promptly. The sooner they are in the ground the better

bruised, the trees have been damaged. If there is any doubt, report the condition at once.

The quicker you can get them into the ground, the better. If it is very cold, the box or bundle should be put in a cool cellar or barn and covered with straw. If the weather is warm, but you are not ready to plant, unpack immediately and heel in or place them in a cool cellar, covering the roots with damp packing from the box or bundle, and spread old sacks or canvas over them. (See inside back cover.)

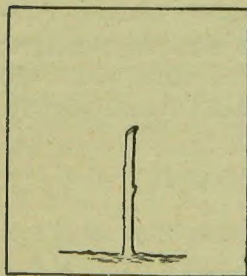


How to Plant—In digging the holes they should be large enough to take in all the roots without crowding. The holes should be in straight lines; otherwise you will be handicapped in the care of the orchard. Unless the subsoil is loose and porous, dynamiting the holes is a good investment. In digging, put the top soil on one side by itself. Cut off the small dead fibre roots and any that are bruised or broken with a smooth cut, sloping out from the under side of the root. Remove the small thread-like roots. When the trees are taken out into the field, cover the roots with wet sacks or packing in which they come. If the weather is warm and the buds swell, be particularly careful not to get any water on the buds. Set the trees a little deeper than they stood in the nursery, in very sandy soils 2 to 4 inches deeper. Fall-planted trees may be set several inches deeper than when planting in the spring. Balance the tree on your hand and the heavier side will naturally roll toward the ground. This side should be turned toward the prevailing wind. Sift the top-soil dirt about the roots; then they take their natural position and are surrounded by fine dirt. Press the dirt firmly about the roots; when they are well covered, but before the hole is full, several gallons of water should be added, if the ground is at all dry. Mound the dirt up about the trees 3 or 4 inches high; do not press this down. Remove the wire labels from the trees as soon as they are planted.

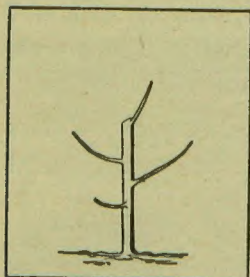


Pruning at Planting-Time—Train the tree now in the way it should grow, according to its kind and your requirements: low-headed for commercial purposes, high-headed for the home yard or garden.

Note—Two of the greatest causes of the failure of newly set trees are, 1st, they are left too long with their roots exposed to sun and wind; 2d, they are not properly pruned at planting-time—the tops must be cut back, otherwise the reserve food stored up in the tree will be exhausted before the roots are able to supply more food. (See last inside page.) For further details on cultivation, fertilization, etc., see our "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing."

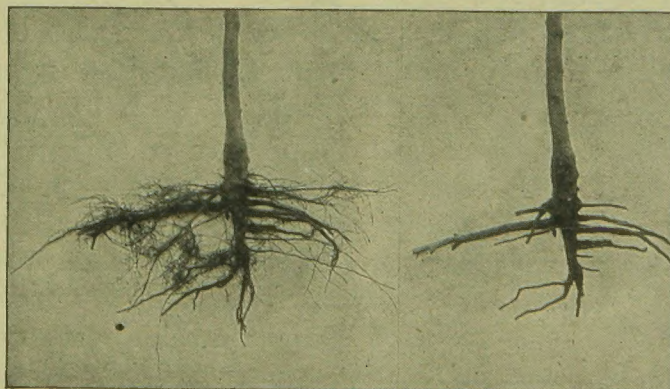


One-year tree pruned at planting

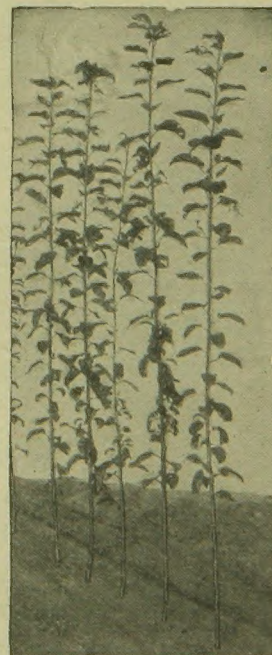


The way that a two-year-old tree from the nursery (or a one-year-old tree that has made one season's growth in the orchard) should appear after pruning.

The first two years are the critical period in the life of a tree. Particular care and attention are required during this babyhood.



Roots before and after pruning



One-year apple trees in the nursery row



Currants and strawberries between apple tree rows



Strawberries growing between rows of fruit trees



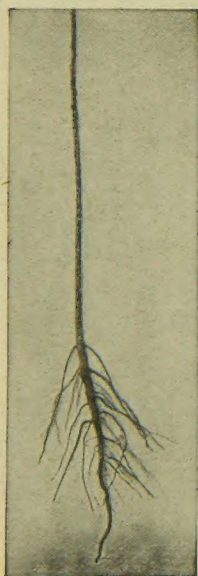
How to Make Your Orchard Produce—While waiting for your trees to come into bearing, Fillers and Intercrops can be profitably used. The orchard trees must be set far enough apart so that when full grown they may have plenty of air and sunshine for the development of good fruit and also to carry on economically the operations of pruning, spraying, cultivation, and picking. However, the young trees do not need all the ground for a number of years.

Young-bearing apple trees, such as Wagener and Yellow Transparent, peach, plum, and cherry trees make good fillers and produce a number of crops before they have to be removed to make room for the permanent trees. The only danger of this method is that the orchardist is tempted to let the fillers stand too long.

Between the trees, such intercrops as early potatoes and beans are particularly good; corn also, if not planted too close to the trees. Garden truck is often quite profitable

near good markets. The small fruits also—strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and asparagus—make good intercrops. Do not plant any crop that does not permit cultivation nor one that requires very late cultivation. But if the soil is poor and lacking in fertility, such crops as cow peas, soy beans, rye, vetch, and, under certain circumstances, clover, should be grown between the trees and plowed under to enrich the soil.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING.—If you will get your friends and neighbors to order with you and the total number of trees amounts to 100 (or 500), each one of you will be entitled to the 100 (or 500) rate on each kind or variety. Send in their names. We will send a new Catalog and order blank to each one, and tell them it is at your suggestion. Let each one fill out his individual order—with our advice if desired; then you can send them in with your order. These orders will be put up in separate packages; they will then be shipped all together in one packing-case to anyone you wish for distribution, which will effect a saving to each of you on transportation charges, or they can be shipped to each buyer separately.



Apple Seedling.

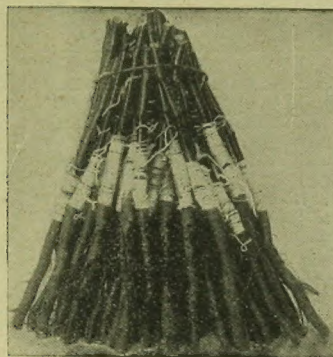
How Nursery Trees Are Grown

To one who is not familiar with the nursery business it may seem a small matter to produce a good fruit tree; but it is not like planting a kernel of corn and picking an ear of the same variety of corn some months later. If you plant a seed of the Delicious apple, it will not produce a Delicious apple tree. In almost every instance a tree grown from the seed is unlike its parent. This is true of most other fruits.

To secure a tree that will produce fruit of a particular variety, it is necessary to take a section or bud from a tree of the desired variety and combine it with a seedling tree by some process of grafting or budding. There is no secret about it, but the quality of the tree when it is ready to transplant depends upon the experience, skill, and care of the individual nurseryman. How a Delicious apple tree is propagated and grown is described fully on the opposite page.



To Produce a Grafted Tree—We first take a small seedling tree, grown from the seed of a wild apple (shown on the opposite page), and cut off the top just above the root. Then we take a scion (a five-inch piece of branch) from a Delicious tree. This scion and the root of the seedling are joined together so smoothly that the line of union can hardly be seen. This graft is then wrapped with twine as smoothly as a spool of thread. Early in the spring the graft is planted in ground that has been properly fertilized and prepared.



Grafts ready for planting



Inserting the bud

In the case of budding, the small seedling tree is planted in the nursery row in the spring. Some time during the summer we take a bud from a Delicious tree and insert it under the bark of the seedling about two inches above the ground. Raffia is carefully wrapped about the bud to hold it in place until it unites with the seedling. This bud does not develop that summer, but the following spring the top of the seedling is cut off just above this Delicious bud; then the bud starts to grow, and from this one bud, which was taken from a direct descendant from the original Delicious tree, the entire top of the tree is developed. In the fall of the second year after the seed-

The scion and root grow together as firmly as if they were not parts of two separate trees; at the same time a bud from the top of the scion puts forth a shoot and grows up, forming the top of the tree. The ground is cultivated throughout the season, and every care given to the young tree. Here again there is no secret, but a great deal depends upon knowing just what to do and when.

In the fall of the second year after the "graft" is planted we have a two-year Delicious apple tree. The top has grown two seasons and has a well-trained system of branches that have been shaped and pruned to form the open vase-shaped head preferred by experienced fruit-growers.

Now for Budding—The principles are the same, and if the trees are equal in all other respects, a budded tree is just as good as the grafted.

ling is planted we have a one-year budded tree with a one-year-old top, but the root is three years old. These tops are often straight whips, but in some cases they may carry a number of side branches.

Crabapple, pear, and quince trees are propagated either by grafting or budding; peach, plum, apricot, dwarf pear, and cherry trees are budded only. The principle is the same for each kind of fruit, but they all have peculiarities calling for special training and experience.

In all of these operations each kind of tree or plant requires treatment and care according to its kind and sometimes according to the different varieties. Some trees and plants require spraying at certain seasons, others require pruning at a particular time. Cultivation must be stopped at a certain time on some kinds, to permit the wood to mature, as the trees must be thoroughly dormant before they are dug from the nursery.

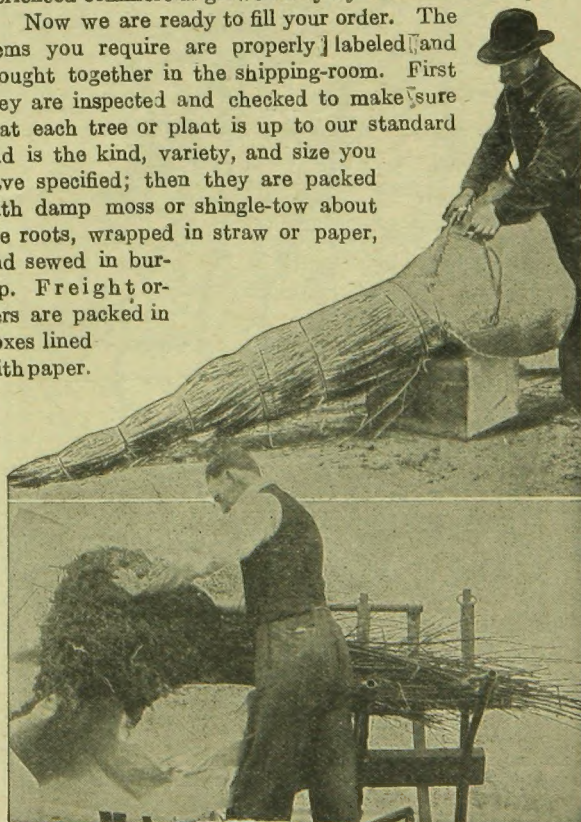
We usually start digging the middle to the last of October—depending upon the condition of the trees rather than upon the demands for early fall shipment. A tree that is dug too soon loses part of its vitality. You could not tell the difference except by observing the growth after the tree is transplanted in your orchard.

After the trees are dug, the culls are left to be burned, and the good trees placed in the packing-house, carefully graded and inspected. Please note that our trees are graded and listed by diameter, a better measure of value than height, although we also give the approximate height. Experienced commercial growers buy by diameter or caliper.

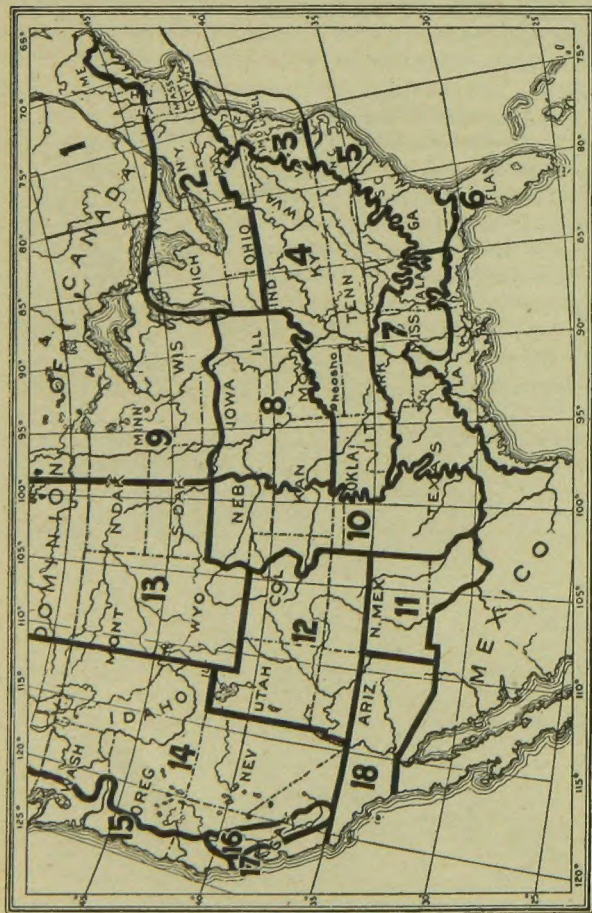
Now we are ready to fill your order. The items you require are properly labeled and brought together in the shipping-room. First they are inspected and checked to make sure that each tree or plant is up to our standard and is the kind, variety, and size you have specified; then they are packed with damp moss or shingle-tow about the roots, wrapped in straw or paper, and sewed in bur-lap. Freight orders are packed in boxes lined with paper.



Express office located in packing house



Packing for shipment



ADAPTABILITY

This map shows the districts into which the United States is divided with reference to the influence on fruit-growing of latitude, elevation, prevailing winds, and the proximity to the ocean and other large bodies of water.

In the tables three stars (***) indicates that the variety is highly successful, two stars (**) that it is well recommended, one star (*) that it is known to succeed, a dagger (†) that it is worthy of trial, a dotted line (...) that it is unsuited or that we can make no definite recommendation.

If you will check on the descriptive pages the varieties which are suited to your section, it will be easier to make your selection.

Some few portions of one section may differ in some degree from other portions of that section. It is advisable to consult with any of your neighbors who may have had experience in fruit-growing in your locality. Your State Experiment Station will also be glad to give you the benefit of their investigations.

District Numbers																	
APPLE																	
Baldwin.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Black Ben.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Delicious.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Duchess.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gravenstein.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Grimes Golden.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Jonathan.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
King David.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Livland.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Maiden Blush.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Melntosh.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Melon.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Northern Spy.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Paragon.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Red Astrachan.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Rhode Island Greening.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Rome Beauty.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spitzenburg.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Stayman.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wagener.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wealthy.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wilson Red.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Winesap.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Winter Banana.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Yellow Newtown.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Yellow Transparent.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
York Imperial.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
CRABAPPLE																	
Excelsior.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Florence.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hyslop.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
QUINCE																	
Orange.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Rea's Mammoth.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Van Daman.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
PEAR																	
Anjou.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Bartlett.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Bosc.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Clapp Favorite.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Comice.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Duchess (dwarf).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Garbar.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Kieffer.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Lincoln.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Seckel.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Winter Nellis.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

The apple is the king of fruits. It is a tonic as well as a nutrient, and one of the cheapest and most wholesome foods. There's a lot of truth in the old saying, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

Apple trees will grow wherever corn can be raised—in fact, there isn't a State in the Union, with one possible exception, where some variety of apple will not thrive.

No agricultural investment is safer or more productive in profits than a good apple orchard, favorably located and well managed. The demand for fine fruit increases more rapidly than the supply.

It is only the poor fruit—such as should never be shipped—that begs for a market.

Every home garden and farm should have at least a few apple trees of summer, fall, and winter varieties. They will give satisfaction far beyond the time, labor, and money required.



What is more beautiful than an orchard in full bloom?

APPLE TABLE

This condensed table makes it easier to select varieties for your particular requirements and to choose an assortment that will give you apples the year round if you have a cool cellar. Winter varieties are picked when mature, but before they are ripe enough to eat. Maturity can be told by the changing from a hard dead green color to warmer reds and yellows, by the seed turning brown, and by the readiness with which the stem separates from the twig.

Abbreviations.					IN NORTHERN STATES.			IN SOUTHERN STATES.		
Under "Size": M., medium; M. L., medium to large; L., large; V. L., very large.					When to Pick.	When Ripe Enough to Eat.	Latest Cold Storage Limit.	When to Pick.	When Ripe Enough to Eat.	Latest Cold Storage Limit.
Under "Use": D., dessert; C., cooking; L-M., local market only; M., distant or local market.										
Varieties.	Color.	Quality.	Size.	Use.						
EARLY SUMMER										
Livland Raspberry..	Red striped	Very good	M. L.	C. D. L-M.	July 10-30	July 13-Aug. 1	Aug. 15	June 1-20	June 9-30	July 15
Yel. Transparent....	Yellow	Good	M.	C. D. L-M.	July 10-30	July 13-Aug. 1	Aug. 15	June 1-20	June 9-30	July 15
MIDSUMMER										
Red Astrachan.....	Red striped	Very good	M. L.	C.D.L-M.	July 22-Aug. 25	July 30-Sep. 3	Sep. 20	July 17-Aug. 15	July 23-Aug. 3	Sep. 1
Melon.....	Red	Very good	M. L.	D.C.L-M.	July 23-Aug. 26	Aug. 6-Sep. 17	Jan. 1	July 15-Aug. 20	Aug. 1-Sep. 5	Dec. 1
Wilson Red.....	Deep crimson	Good	L.	C.D.M.	July 29-Sep. 1	Aug. 15-Sep. 15		July 9-Aug. 9	July 24-Aug. 9	
Duchess.....	Red striped	Fair	M.	C.M.	Aug. 1-22	Aug. 5-26	Sep. 15	July 12-26	July 16-30	Sep. 1
FALL										
Gravenstein.....	Orange & red	Very good	L.	C.D.M.	Aug. 22-Sep. 22	Aug. 26-Sep. 26	Dec. 11	Aug. 3-25	Aug. 9-Sep. 1	Oct. 15
Maiden Blush.....	Yellow & red	Good	M.	C.M.	Aug. 20-Sep. 10	Sep. 5-Oct. 15	Dec. 15	Aug. 10-Sep. 1	Aug. 25-Sep. 15	Nov. 1
Wealthy.....	Red striped	Very good	M. L.	D.C.M.	Aug. 2-Sep. 5	Aug. 16-Sep. 17	Jan. 15	July 25-Sep. 1	Aug. 10-Sep. 15	Dec. 15
EARLY WINTER										
King David.....	Dark red	Very good	M.	D.C.M.	Sep. 6-Oct. 2	Oct. 1-25	Jan. 15	Aug. 14-Sep. 2	Oct. 1-10	Dec. 1
McIntosh.....	Bright red	Good to best	M. L.	D.L-M.	Sep. 3-22	Oct. 15-25	Jan. 15	Aug. 18-Sep. 13	Sep. 20-30	Dec. 1
Grimes' Golden....	Golden yel.	Good to best	M. L.	D.C.M.	Sep. 8-Oct. 28	Nov. 1-10	Jan. 15	Aug. 23-Sep. 18	Oct. 5-15	Dec. 15
Wagener.....	Red & yellow	Very good	M. L.	D.C.M.	Sep. 20-Oct. 6	Nov. 15-25	Feb. 1	Aug. 31-Sep. 20	Oct. 25-Nov. 5	Dec. 15
Jonathan.....	Bright red	Good to best	M.	D.C.M.	Sep. 20-Oct. 30	Nov. 15-25	Mar. 1	Aug. 28-Sep. 20	Oct. 20-Nov. 5	Feb. 1
WINTER										
Black Ben.....	Bright red	Fair	V. L.	C.M.	Sep. 28-Oct. 28	Dec. 1-10	May 1	Aug. 30-Sep. 30	Nov. 1-10	Mar. 15
R. I. Greening....	Green & yel.	Very good	L.	C.D.M.	Sep. 20-Oct. 15	Nov. 20-30	April 1	Aug. 28-Sep. 20	Oct. 25-Nov. 5	Mar. 1
Delicious.....	Red striped	Best	V. L.	D.M.	Sep. 30-Oct. 30	Nov. 15-25	Mar. 15	Sep. 5-Oct. 5	Oct. 20-30	Feb. 15
Winter Banana....	Yellow & red	Good	M.	D.C.M.	Oct. 3-17	Nov. 15-25	Mar. 15	Sep. 18-25	Oct. 20-Dec. 5	Feb. 15
Winesap.....	Dark red	Good	M.	C.D.M.	Oct. 18-Nov. 3	Dec. 15-25	April 1	Sep. 24-Oct. 13	Nov. 20-Dec. 5	Mar. 1
Spitzenburg.....	Yellow & red	Good to best	L.	D.C.M.	Oct. 4-23	Nov. 15-25	April 1	Sep. 13-Oct. 3	Oct. 25-Nov. 15	Feb. 15
Rome Beauty.....	Red striped	Good	L.	D.C.M.	Oct. 6-25	Dec. 1-10	April 1	Sep. 10-30	Nov. 5-15	Mar. 1
Stayman Winesap..	Red striped	Very good	L.	C.D.M.	Oct. 6-20	Dec. 15-25	April 1	Sep. 10-Oct. 5	Nov. 20-30	Mar. 1
York Imperial....	Red striped	Fair	L.	C.M.	Oct. 6-30	Jan. 1-10	April 1	Sep. 20-Oct. 15	Nov. 25-Dec. 5	Mar. 1
Northern Spy.....	Red striped	Very good	L.	D.C.M.	Sep. 18-Oct. 4	Dec. 5-15	April 15	Aug. 30-Sep. 18	Nov. 15-25	Mar. 15
Paragon Winesap..	Dark red	Very good	L.	C.D.M.	Oct. 4-Nov. 3	Jan. 1-10	April 15	Sep. 18-Oct. 18	Dec. 5-15	Mar. 15
Baldwin.....	Bright red	Good	M. L.	D.C.M.	Sep. 23-Oct. 23	Dec. 1-15	May 1	Aug. 29-Sep. 23	Nov. 6-21	April 1
Yellow Newtown...	Yellow	Very good	M. L.	D.C.M.	Oct. 5-29	Jan. 20-30	May 1	Sep. 22-Oct. 17	Jan. 1-5	April 15

For prices, see page 32.

BALDWIN The Baldwin is pre-eminently the leading variety in the commercial orchards of New York, New England, and certain parts of Canada; also it is one of the leading varieties of Michigan and northern Ohio. In the South and Southwest it is not a desirable apple, because it ripens too early to be a good winter variety, and drops from the tree before its good qualities are developed. It does fairly well in the Pacific Northwest, but cannot be grown in competition with the Northeastern States. The tree is a strong grower, long-lived, and vigorous. It is somewhat slow in reaching maturity, but begins to bear abundantly about the seventh year. Fruit large to very large, uniform in size; form, roundish to conical; skin is tough and smooth, blushed and mottled with bright red; flesh yellow, firm, moderately coarse, crisp, tender, juicy, agreeable sub-acid; very good.

BLACK BEN The best of the Ben Davis family—far superior to the Ben Davis, Gano Red, or kindred apple. The tree is hardier, more vigorous, and more prolific than the Ben Davis. Bears about the sixth year; fruit is large, solid dark red; flesh is white, firm, juicier than Ben Davis, sub-acid, fair quality. It is not very successful in the extreme northern part of the Northwest, but from the Atlantic to the Pacific, between the parallels of 32 and 42 degrees, it is one of the most important varieties grown. It is pre-eminently successful in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and portions of adjoining States.

DELICIOUS A really delicious apple. None can compare with it in flavor. Large, uniform in size, unique shape, round and long, tapering, with five distinct knobs at the blossom end. In color it is striped and marked with dark red, often becoming a solid crimson on the side exposed to the sun. Very highest quality, fragrant, crisp, and juicy, mild in flavor, but not a sweet apple. It must be eaten to be appreciated. The tree is a hardy, vigorous grower and forms a perfect head, with strong arching branches, capable of bearing enormous loads. Bears about the fourth to seventh year.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG Attractive yellow apple, almost covered with red stripes; medium size. One of the most profitable summer varieties. The flesh is firm, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, fair quality. Tree is a moderate grower; can be planted close. Comes into bearing young, often fourth year. Bears heavy crops annually; great market apple and especially good cooker. Extremely hardy.

GRAVENSTEIN A rather flat and broad, large, orange-yellow apple, heavily striped with light and purplish red. Flesh is yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, sprightly, high flavor. Very good quality. It ripens irregularly, requiring a number of pickings, which makes it an ideal apple for home garden and local market. Tree is large, vigorous, upright, and spreading. Very productive and hardy, and is widely grown in many parts of the country. Bears sixth to eighth year.

GRIMES GOLDEN The standard of excellence, the best quality, profitable yellow apple; rich golden color, often showing a pinkish

blush. Flesh is yellow, very firm, crisp but tender, rich, aromatic, and juicy; very good to best quality; medium to large; an ideal dessert apple and a splendid cooker. Tree is a hardy, vigorous, upright, spreading grower and heavy regular cropper. Bears about the fourth year. We especially recommend Grimes Golden as being the highest quality yellow apple and one of the best for home use and commercial planting.



GRIMES GOLDEN—The Standard of Excellence. The most widely planted yellow Apple. Very best quality. Ideal for home or market.



THE DELICIOUS

Its beauty, its tempting aroma and delightful flavor have earned for the Delicious the title of "The Great National Dessert Apple."

JONATHAN A grand, good apple; once tasted, always wanted. Bright solid red, deep red on the sunny side. Flesh whitish, sometimes tinged with red. Firm, fine, very crisp and tender. It has an aromatic flavor and juice which is full of snap and sparkle. Medium size; very good to best quality. Tree is moderately vigorous, long-lived, an upright grower. Bears about fourth year. Produces good crops regularly. Fine for home and commercial planting.

KING DAVID Enormously productive, bearing heavy crops year after year. Uniform shape, tapering toward the blossom end. Medium size; very dark rich garnet red, showing almost a purplish-black on the sunny side. Flesh is firm, tinged yellow, crisp, juicy, very good. Tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, comes into bearing about the fourth year. It is recommended by Prof. U. P. Hedrick, of the Geneva Experiment Station, New York, as succeeding better than Jonathan in the Northeastern States.

LIVLAND RASPBERRY Beautiful red and yellow apple; may be described as a Red Transparent. Medium size; flesh is snow-white, tender, fine-grained, crisp and juicy. Very good. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower; bears enormously, like the Duchess. Thrives everywhere. Bears fourth to sixth year. Less subject to blight than Yellow Transparent.

MAIDEN BLUSH Striking, highly colored, yellow apple, with a deep crimson blush on one cheek. Round, flat, medium size; flesh white, crisp, tender, very juicy; a good eating and excellent cooking apple. Tree is vigorous, spreading, and open. You can plant it successfully throughout the United States. Usually bears fourth to fifth year. A splendid staple apple and an unusually good market apple.

McINTOSH One of the best early winter apples for Northeastern States; noted for its high quality and delightful fragrance. Medium to large size, roundish, slightly flattened at the stem end. Beautiful deep crimson, striped with carmine and overspread with a heavy blue bloom. Crisp, snow-white flesh; is very tender and juicy, entirely different from the "meaty" apples like Spitzenburg and York. Makes a strong appeal to people who pay high prices for fancy fruit. Tree is long-lived, a strong, vigorous grower, with an open, spreading head, and very hardy. Bears fourth to fifth year. One of the best apples of its season, both for home planting and to supply local markets.

MELON A late summer apple which resembles (Midsummer) Wealthy, but succeeds farther south, and a heavier bearer; medium to large; striped with red and yellow; flesh is juicy, quality almost the best. Use for dessert, kitchen, and market. Tree is a good grower, vigorous, very hardy, and will bear enormous loads of fruit. Bears the fifth year.

NORTHERN SPY Attractive, red-striped winter apple; large, (Winter) roundish, and plump, tapering slightly toward the blossom end. Flesh is firm, fine-grained, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very fine quality. It appeals to those who like a brisk, spicy apple that is not actually sour. Tree is a vigorous and unusually healthy grower. Bears tenth to twelfth year. An old-time favorite.

PARAGON WINESAP Paragon has the large size and very (Winter) good quality of the Stayman combined with the dark red color of the old Winesap. The true Paragon was introduced and named by Dr. W. L. Moores, of Lincoln County, Tennessee, and has been largely planted under name of Mammoth Black Twig, giving the latter an undeserved reputation. Tree is equal in every respect to Winesap; a more vigorous, open grower. Bears sixth to seventh year, and thrives wherever Winesap can be grown.



Delicious, at Missouri State Experimental Station, Mountain Grove, Mo. A heavy bearer.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING
(Winter)

A large, roundish, green winter apple, yellow when fully ripe. Tender and full of sparkling juice, with rich flavor surpassed by few apples. One of the best dessert apples and an excellent cooker. Tree is a large, vigorous grower, with wide spreading branches, drooping and dense; bears after fifth year.

RED ASTRACHAN Red Astrachan is the best general- (Midsummer) purpose late summer apple for home use and market. Nearly covered with light and dark red stripes, overspread with bloom like a plum; large, roundish; white flesh tinged with red; flavor aromatic, brisk, sub-acid, very good. Good for eating fresh out of hand when fully ripe; an ideal cooker. Tree is hardy, of the Russian type, moderately vigorous, upright, spreading; adapted to every State where apples grow. Bears fourth year.

ROME BEAUTY
(Winter)

Large, roundish, oblong apple, handsomely colored and striped with a bright red; one of the most beautiful and profitable late winter apples. Flesh is firm, crisp, juicy, and of good quality. Splendid storage apple. Tree is a vigorous, upright spreading grower; hardy, except along the Canadian border. Very profitable in the central United States, Rocky Mountain country, and some Southern States; a splendid bearer; blooms late. Bears fourth to fifth year.



McIntosh Apple.

SPITZENBURG Large, handsomely colored, bright pur- (Winter) plish-red, shaded with yellow and striped with darker red; flesh firm, tinged with yellow; moderately juicy, spicy, very best quality. Tree is moderately vigorous, spreading. Thrives in favored localities. Should be planted in deep, fertile, well-drained soil. Bears about the seventh year.

STAYMAN WINESAP The largest of the Winesap family. (Winter) Striped and splashed with dark crimson, resembling Winesap, except that the color is not quite so brilliant; flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, sprightly pleasant, with a rich sub-acidity that appeals to everyone. Very good quality. Tree has a dark, heavy foliage, closely resembling its parent, the Winesap; thrives on thin dry soil where Winesap would fail. Reliable annual cropper; bears the fourth to fifth year. "This is a variety no fruit-grower can afford to omit from the list, whether for family use or commercially. It possesses more valuable points than any one apple with which I am acquainted. It adapts itself, as far as tried, to all climates, all altitudes, all soils, and is par excellence everywhere."—DR. J. H. FUNK, Bulletin No. 152, Department of Agriculture, Pennsylvania.

WAGENER Bright red apple, strongly contrasting yellow (Early Winter) background color; medium to large; whitish flesh, tinged light yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy, very good quality. Tree is straight, vigorous, upright grower; enormously productive, usually bears third to fourth year.



Stayman Winesap—Largest and best quality of all the Winesaps



Rome Beauty—a profit maker East and West



Jonathan—Best quality commercial apple of its season

WEALTHY (Fall) A most dependable and widely planted fall apple; bright red striped; medium to large size; white crisp flesh tinged with red; very good quality. Tree is a free grower, very hardy; bears fourth to fifth year. Adapted to many soils and climates, but especially suitable for Northern planting where extreme hardiness is required. Good shipper; holds up well in storage; especially recommended for home use and commercial planting.

"Wyoming is the happy home of the Wealthy. It flourishes in every county of the State."--AVEN NELSON, Secretary Wyoming State Historical Society.

"The Delicious apple leads on the market here. But this is the apple for everybody here--Wealthy. I am reserving a large acreage for it. It has not quite the beauty and quality and selling proclivities of Delicious, but, oh, my! it bears--never fails--one crop right after another here. Wealthy, Delicious, and Rome Beauty make the best team here for fancy apples."--C. A. CUMMINS, Montana.



Wealthy--Most widely planted fall apple; exceptionally hardy; a dependable money-maker.

WILSON RED (Midsummer) A deep, solid crimson, like a Red June; large; firm white flesh; good quality. Tree is hardy, vigorous, very productive, bears young. Most beautiful of its season; good shipper.

WINESAP (Winter) Splendid bright red, indistinctly striped with dark purplish-red; standard apple in the United States from Virginia to California. Flesh is tinged with yellow; very firm, juicy, very good quality. Medium size; a favorite with everyone. Tree is a vigorous, spreading open grower. Hardy, adapted to planting in every

part of the country, except in the extreme Northern States. Will succeed on many different kinds of soils, preferring a deep loam. It is a heavy, regular bearer. Produces the first crop about the fifth year. As the tree gets older it has a tendency to produce undersize fruit, but this can be overcome by proper pruning and culture.

WINTER BANANA (Winter) Very showy, bright yellow, with a pinkish-red cheek; noted for its brilliant, transparent, waxy appearance; medium size; good quality, with a rich, spicy flavor. Tree is a good average grower, adapted to many conditions; flat, spreading top; hardy, except in extreme North; regular cropper; bears about the fifth year.

YELLOW NEWTOWN (Albemarle Pippin) (Early Summer) Medium to large; a beautiful yellow; flesh very firm, meaty, brittle, juicy; highest quality; tree is a good grower, but must have fertile soil and good air drainage. Hardy; bears the fifth year.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (Early Summer) Extremely hardy; a beautiful clear yellow, with smooth, waxy, brilliant skin, which gives it a transparent appearance. Fine-grained white flesh, sprightly sub-acid, pleasant. Unexcelled for pies, tarts, and apple sauce. Medium size. Tree is a moderately vigorous, straight, upright, and compact grower; usually bears third to fourth year. A reliable cropper. Fruit ripens over a period of three weeks and requires several pickings. Profitable for near-by markets. Excellent for home planting.

It is adapted to all apple soils and climates. One of the best apples for the South, and is very extensively planted in the North because of its unusual hardiness. It will sometimes blight like the pear if planted on soil that is too rich and the growth forced by too much fertilization. Succeeds on thin soils.

YORK IMPERIAL (Winter) Bright pinkish-red, striped with dark red; firm, crisp, meaty flesh, brittle, a little coarse, but juicy and fair quality; large, chunky, generally lopsided; however, it shows up well, and, because the tree is a very strong, vigorous grower and enormously productive, it is a profitable apple, widely planted in the Virginias and Central West. A very regular bearer, beginning about the seventh year; seldom fails. A leading export apple.

CRABAPPLES

Crabapples should be planted for beauty of tree and fruit, as windbreaks, and for the value of the fruit. They are delicious for cooking, preserving, and jellies. Excelsior is delicious for eating fresh.



Excelsior--The largest and best crab for eating fresh.

EXCELSIOR (Fall) The largest crab, nearly as large as a medium-sized apple. Rich yellow, almost covered with bright red; spicy, pleasant flavor. Tree is large, vigorous, hardy, coming into bearing young.

FLORENCE (Late Summer) A highly colored pinkish-red, faintly striped with a darker red; wherever shaded, deep yellow. Flesh yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, and sub-acid. Tree is upright, spreading, very hardy. Bears very young. Naturally a dwarfish grower.

HYSLOP (Early Winter) A brilliant carmine to dark purplish-red, overspread with a thick blue bloom. Roundish uniform shape, good size for crab. Flesh yellow; very firm, juicy, sub-acid. Especially good for jellies and other cooking purposes. Tree is vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading.

The pear is one of the highest quality fruits. In nothing else that grows, and in no confection made, can you get the refreshing acid, the rich spices, the honeyed sweetness, and delicacy of flavor which you find in the favored varieties of pears that you may grow in your own garden or orchard. All pears should be picked before entirely ripe, especially Garber and Kieffer, otherwise the flesh around the core becomes coarse. The pear tree



Anjou Pear Orchard—Pear trees thrive in sod.

is an upright grower and thrives in sod, making it one of the best fruit trees for yard planting. Pears thrive best in the northern half of the United States. The "blight," which is the only serious handicap to pear-growing, can be controlled by the methods given in our "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing." (See inside back cover.)

PICKING, RIPENING, AND STORAGE DATES FOR PEARS

Varieties.	IN NORTHERN STATES.			IN SOUTHERN STATES.		
	When to Pick.	When Ripe Enough to Eat.	Latest Cold Storage Limit	When to Pick.	When Ripe Enough to Eat.	Latest Cold Storage Limit.
Summer						
Clapp Favorite	July 24-Aug. 13	Aug. 13-Aug. 23	Sept. 1-15	July 14-Aug. 3	Aug. 3-14	Aug. 20-Sept. 5
Lincoln	July 29-Aug. 18	Aug. 29-Sept. 8	Sept. 15-25	July 19-Aug. 8	Aug. 19-31	Sept. 5-15
Bartlett	Aug. 4-Sept. 17	Sept. 10-20	Oct. 1-15	July 24-Sept. 7	Sept. 1-10	Oct. 1-15
Fall						
Garber	Sept. 4-26	Oct. 6-20	Dec. 1-15	Aug. 26-Sept. 16	Sept. 26-Oct. 10	Nov. 10-25
Anjou	Sept. 15-20	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 5-10	Oct. 10-20	Nov. 25-Dec. 25
Comice	Sept. 15-23	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 5-13	Oct. 10-20	Nov. 25-Dec. 5
Angouleme	Sept. 16-25	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 6-15	Oct. 10-20	Nov. 25-Dec. 5
Seckel	Sept. 17-Oct. 3	Oct. 6-15	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 7-23	Oct. 15-25	Nov. 25-Dec. 5
Winter						
Bosc	Sept. 23-Oct. 3	Oct. 25-Nov. 4	Jan. 1-15	Sept. 13-23	Oct. 15-25	Dec. 1-5
Kieffer	Sept. 26-Oct. 7	Oct. 25-Nov. 4	Jan. 1-15	Sept. 16-27	Oct. 15-26	Dec. 1-5
Winter Nelis	Oct. 3-20	Nov. 6-15	Feb. 1-Mar. 1	Sept. 23-Oct. 10	Oct. 27-Nov. 5	Jan.-Feb.

STANDARD PEARS

ANJOU Anjou is one of the best general-purpose pears, combining a high (Fall) quality with hardiness and dependability. Fruit is large, heavy, yellow, with a chunky neck. Tree is hardy, long-lived, productive. The hardiness, uniformity, reliability, fine keeping quality, and richness make it one of the best pears for eating and the most profitable commercial variety for the North and East. Bears about tenth year.

BARTLETT The best known high quality pear. Famous for dessert and (Late Summer) canning. Large, yellow, waxy skin, rich, juicy, highly perfumed, refreshing. Tree hardy, regular, bears young.

BOSC The Bosc is one of the largest, best quality pears grown. It is a (Winter) very long pear, with long tapering neck, pointed at the stem end. It is a dark yellow, covered with a cinnamon russet, sometimes with a tinge of red on the cheek. The flesh is white, very rich and melting—one of the most delicious pears grown. A good shipper and late keeper. Tree is a rather straggling grower when young, but becomes a very vigorous, hardy tree as it grows older.

CLAPP FAVORITE High quality early-ripening pear, large size, best of its (Summer) season. Tree productive and dependable. Ripens about ten days before Bartlett.



Bartlett Pear.

For prices, see page 32.

COMICE An excellent high-quality pear. Often planted (Fall) with Bartlett to give fruit over a longer season. Good cropper; tree vigorous and productive; said by some to be a more regular bearer than Bartlett.

GARBER Very large yellow pear. Hardy, productive, dependable, fair quality; especially recommended for Central and Southern States where other varieties do not thrive.

KIEFFER Extra large, heavy; a profitable variety everywhere, but especially good for the Central and Southern States where other kinds do not succeed. If packed when it takes on a slight yellow tint and placed in boxes in a dark place to ripen, they are very good to eat out of hand and superior to most pears for canning. Tree hardy, very vigorous, resistant to blight.

SECKEL The standard of excellence for quality. (Fall) Small, golden russet pear, sweetest and best of all. Dwarfish grower, dependable, productive, and hardy. Takes longer to come into bearing than many stronger varieties, but makes up for lost time by bearing immense crops annually of the highest quality and highest-priced pears that go into the markets.

LINCOLN Large, yellow, high quality, similar to Bartlett, (Summer) but more resistant to blight. Succeeds farther south than Bartlett can be grown. It has stood the severest tests of intense, moist, summer heat and low altitude of the climate at Lincoln, Ill., where it was originated by W. E. Jones. Comes into bearing early and bears heavy crops annually; very hardy.

WINTER NELIS The latest, best keeping pear. Can be (Winter) held in cold storage until spring. Winter Nelis is a medium-sized, roundish, yellow pear with a short, heavy neck. Flesh fine-grained, sweet, aromatic, perfumed; highest quality when well grown and well ripened. Tree is hardy, has wide adaptability, and is a regular bearer. Good for house use.



Seckel—A little, golden russet pear; the sweetest of them all.

DWARF PEARS

The pear can be grown more satisfactorily as a dwarf than other fruits. It is especially good for planting in small yards and gardens, but it is also profitable commercially. It is propagated on quince roots, which makes the tree a slow, dwarfish grower, and less subject to blight than standard pear trees. The fruit is the same as that of standard trees.

They come into bearing young, often in the second or third year, are very productive, and last a lifetime. They can be set close together, usually 10 to 15 feet apart; hence they are particularly good as fillers in an orchard of standard trees, and are especially valuable for home gardens and small yards, where they are ornamental as well as useful. They should be planted 4 or 5 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row.

DUCHESS This variety of pear is successful only when grown as a dwarf. The largest of all pears; white flesh, (Fall) rich, high quality.

ANJOU, BARTLETT, and SECKEL can all be furnished as dwarf trees. For description, see Standard Pear.

QUINCES.

The quince is the ideal fruit for flavoring preserves, jellies, marmalade, and cooked fruit. Trees thrive on well-drained soil, and, being small, dwarfish growers, can be planted closely. They are especially suited for yards and gardens.

ORANGE The most widely grown quince; Golden color, large, roundish shape, short neck. Can be kept until January or February. One of the best for all purposes.

REA'S MAMMOTH Rich, orange color, roundish, pear shape, tapering neck. Very good quality for flavoring other fruits and for baking; almost fuzzless.

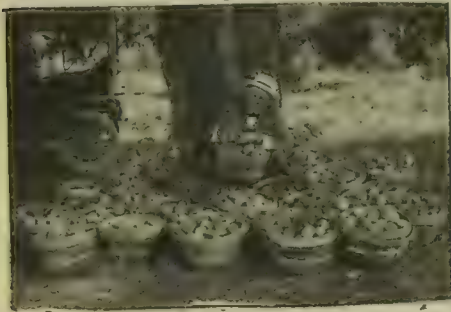
VAN DEMAN Unusually large, often weighing one pound or more; rich orange color; round, chunky shape; heavy, firm flesh; especially good quality; bears young, often second or third year on fertile ground.

For prices, see page 32.

There is now scarcely a State throughout the northeastern, middle, western, southern, and southeastern portions of the United States that cannot and does not raise this delicious fruit in its highest perfection for home use and commercially.

A congenial climate, judicious selection of location, soil, and varieties, with intelligent culture, grading, and marketing, bring the commercial grower high average profits.

Fresh ripe home-grown peaches over a season of nearly three months are a luxury that may be had at little expense. They can be grown almost as far north as apples and will succeed farther south. They thrive on heavy clay soil or on soil that is nine-tenths coarse sand. You can never know how good peaches taste until you pick them fully ripened from your own trees. Plant largely of mid-season and late varieties, but include enough of the earlier and very late kinds to provide an ample supply throughout the season.



FROM THE DEAN OF AMERICAN HORTICULTURISTS.—"The J. H. Hale is very attractive, perfectly free, yellow flesh, good quality. I like the shape and general appearance of the peach. It should be a good market variety."—**PROF. L. H. BAILEY**, Director, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

ALTON (White Semi-freestone) (Midseason) An early midseason white-fleshed peach of Carman type, noted for its large size, good quality, and beauty. It is larger and a little later than Carman. The tree is a very large, vigorous grower; hardy.

ARP BEAUTY (Yellow Semi-clingstone) (Early) Earliest ripening yellow peach. It is round oval shape; juicy, sweet, and rich. No good in Georgia, according to Hale Orchard Co.'s experience. An excellent peach for home garden.

BELLE OF GEORGIA (White Freestone) (Midseason) The best white peach for home use and market. Belle is to white varieties what Elberta is to the yellow kinds, except that it has quality, which Elberta lacks. It is roundish oval, creamy white, with a bright red blush on the sunny side. Very little fuzz. Flesh is firm, melting, and juicy; rich-sugar-sweet. The tree is a large, vigorous grower, open spreading top, hardy and productive. We especially recommend the Belle as the best white peach of its season for home use and commercial planting.

CARMAN (White Semi-freestone) (Early) One of the hardiest, most widely planted early white peaches. Brilliant red, splashed with darker red on creamy background; flesh is tender, juicy, good quality for a peach of its season. Its chief asset is a constitution which enables it to stand a trying climate both North and South; thrives on a great variety of soils.

Varieties in Seasons	Flesh	Size	Quality	Days Ahead of Elberta
VERY EARLY				
Mayflower.....	White—Semi-cling	Medium	Fair	50
EARLY				
Greensboro.....	White—Semi-free	Medium	Fair	40
Arp Beauty.....	Yellow—Semi-cling	Medium	Good	38
Early Rose.....	Red and White—Cling	Medium	Very good	35
Eureka.....	White—Free	Large	Good	30
Carman.....	White—Semi-free	Large	Good	24
Lola.....	White—Free	Large	Very good	24
MIDSEASON				
Alton.....	White—Semi-free	Large	Good	18
Hiley.....	White—Free	Large	Good	15
Champion.....	White—Free	Medium	Very good	15
Illinois.....	White—Free	Large	Very good	15
Belle of Georgia.....	White—Free	Large	Very good	8
J. H. Hale.....	Yellow—Free	Very largest	Very good	5
Early Elberta.....	Yellow—Free	Very large	Good	3
Elberta Cling.....	Yellow—Cling	Very large	Good	2
Elberta.....	Yellow—Free	Very large	Good	
LATE				
Crosby.....	Yellow—Free	Medium	Very good	5
Late Crawford.....	Yellow—Free	Very large	Very good	8
Late Elberta.....	Yellow—Free	Very large	Very good	20
VERY LATE				
Krummel.....	Yellow—Free	Large	Good	30
Heath Cling.....	White—Cling	Large	Good	40



Early Rose—The best of all the early peaches. Its exceptional quality and flavor, its deep red, rosy color, combined with superb shipping qualities, sold carload after carload on the market at 50 to 60 per cent higher than other varieties.

From a Buyer of Our Peach Trees:

"The peach trees you sent were the finest looking lot of trees ever shipped in here by any nursery."

For prices, see page 32.

"December, 1918.

S. C. RAGAN, JR., Mississippi.

CHAMPION (White Freestone) (Midseason) An exceptionally high quality, hardy white peach. Champion has long been known as a white-fleshed peach par excellence in quality. It is not a good shipper, but the tree is almost perfect in every respect, and this with its quality makes it an ideal peach for home use and local markets.

CROSBY (Yellow Freestone) (Late) The best quality late peach for Northern planting. Noted for its hardiness in tree and bud. Golden-orange color; firm but tender; very good quality; medium size. A good canner.

EARLY ELBERTA (Yellow Freestone) (Midseason) Very large, high quality, lemon-yellow peach. Flesh is fine-grained, sweet; for home use and local market. Tree is a strong grower of Elberta type. A good bearer under favorable conditions; moderately hardy.

EARLY ROSE (Red and White Clingstone) (Early) The best early peach. Flesh is tender and has a delicious, rich, sweet flavor; dark-red color, almost like a cherry—qualities lacking in other early peaches. It has a fragrant aroma beyond all comparison with any other varieties. The tree is a very hardy and dependable bearer. It is a medium grower, rather stocky, and, while in no sense a dwarf, it never attains a great size, like the Belle or Carman. Grown by the earload for a number of years, it fruited for ten years in succession without a single failure. The best early peach for home use or commercial planting.

ELBERTA (Yellow Freestone) (Midseason) Elberta is a very large golden-yellow peach, nearly covered with crimson on the sunny cheek; flesh is firm, rich, yellow, fair quality. Tree is a moderately vigorous grower, very productive, yielding large quantities of uniform, highly colored fruit; moderately hardy in wood and bud, but its adaptability to all soils, its prolific bearing, large size, splendid shipping qualities, and the tendency to color well before fully mature have made it the great market peach.

ELBERTA CLING (Yellow Clingstone) (Midseason) The best yellow clingstone; especially fine for canning, preserving and pickling; large, yellow, round, good for dessert. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive.

EUREKA (White Freestone) (Early) Very large for an early peach; good quality; white with a distinct red blush on one side; round; flesh is tender, but firm. Tree is above the average size, spreading, hardy, and exceptionally productive.

GREENSBORO (White Semi-freestone) (Early) Second earliest ripening peach; larger than the Mayflower. It is a handsome creamy white, oblong oval peach; fair in quality as compared with later varieties. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower; bears young; succeeds everywhere. Rather delicate for distant shipping.



Packing Early Rose peaches in a Georgia orchard

HEATH CLING (White Clingstone) (Very Late) The latest-ripening peach grown. The best for pickles and preserves. Widely planted in the Central and Southern States, where the season is long enough for it to reach maturity. It is a creamy white, with very firm, meaty, but tender and sweet flesh. Large size and unusually good keeper and shipper. Can be stored until late in the autumn. Tree is one of the largest and healthiest and hardest varieties known.

HILEY (White Freestone) (Midseason) Hiley is the earliest commercial freestone white-fleshed peach; better in quality than most of its competitors; very closely resembles its parent, Belle of Georgia. Flesh is firm, sweet, good quality; a very good shipper; often requires several pickings. Tree is medium size, open, spreading, not quite so fast a grower as the Belle of Georgia; hardy; productive.

ILLINOIS (White Freestone) (Midseason) Similar to Champion, but larger, better quality and a better shipper. Exceptionally good for home use and for market. It is a creamy white color with a dark red crimson cheek; firm flesh, juicy, very sweet, and of high quality; large size. Tree is an upright, spreading grower, moderately vigorous; hardy.

KRUMMEL (Yellow Freestone) (Very Late) Krummel is a large, round peach, one side a little

larger than the other. A rich golden yellow, blushed with carmine. Flesh is yellow, tinted red at the pit. Firm, melting, rich, sub-acid, and refreshing. Good quality. A good keeper and shipper. The tree is hardy, healthy, and a strong, vigorous grower. Bears third to fourth year. Krummel is a favorite in the southern peach regions, the far East, and on the Pacific Coast from California to Washington, where a very late peach is wanted. It is hardier, more productive, and a better money-maker than Salway.

"The latest peach grown at the station. Ripened October fifth." —Ohio Experimental Station, Wooster, Ohio, Bulletin No. 170.



Krummel Peach—the latest yellow peach



The J.H. Hale Peach

(Yellow Freestone) (Midseason)

This remarkable peach was discovered by Mr. Hale nearly twenty years ago, but it was not recommended to other planters until Mr. Hale had tested it for more than ten years in a large way, on three different soils and in two different climates—Connecticut and Georgia.



Size and Color.—Globular, largest size, fully one-half larger than Elberta; color deep golden-yellow, largely overlaid with bright carmine; solid, thick skin, almost fuzzless.

Flesh and Quality.—Deep yellow; firm, fine-grained, and solid as a cling, yet parting freely from the pit; tender without stringiness, and of a most delicious flavor, such as is seldom found in a yellow peach.

Shipping Quality.—Even when fully mature, it is almost as solid as an apple. In 1909 Mr. Hale mailed 200 single specimens to horticultural friends in twenty-four States, including Florida, Texas, California, and Oregon. One was kept in California, then returned, and was received in Connecticut in sound eating condition.

Ripening Season.—Ripens three days to a week ahead of the Elberta; colors up a week or ten days before fully matured, and its solidity and firmness of flesh permits leaving it much longer on the tree. The season is, therefore, extended at both ends.

Hardiness.—It is a strong, vigorous-growing tree of the Elberta type, but rather more stocky, drooping, and branching; fruit buds harder than any other large fine yellow peach, a few buds having escaped 27° or more below

zero, when Belle, Carman, Fox, and Hill's Chilli in the same orchard were killed.

The following is taken from "Peaches of New York," by Prof. U. P. Hedrick, New York Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.:

"In size of fruit J. H. Hale averages larger—all things considered, a trifle too large, when the trees are at their best. The flesh of J. H. Hale is firmer and heavier, and the peaches will ship and keep longer than those of Elberta. In shape the fruit is almost a perfect sphere, its symmetry being scarcely marred by the suture, so that it is more shapely than the oblong Elberta and can, of course, be packed to better advantage. The color-plate of the two peaches shows the differences very well. In color of fruit there is no choice—both peaches are voluptuously handsome. The skin of J. H. Hale is less pubescent and possibly a little firmer and tighter, characters adding to the appearance and shipping qualities of the fruit. It is but an invitation to argument to say which is the better in the characters that go to please the palate—flavor, aroma, texture, and juiciness."

LATE CRAWFORD The best of the Crawford family, (Yellow Freestone) long famous for quality and size. It (Late) has had to give way to Elberta because of greater production of the

Elberta tree and more attractive color of fruit, but Late Crawford is an excellent variety for the home garden and profitable commercially in certain favored localities.

LATE ELBERTA A large, high quality, golden-red (Yellow Freestone) peach, of better quality than Elberta and especially desirable, as it ripens (Late) about twenty days later, when there

are no other good yellow kinds. The Late Elberta is a distinct variety which we found fruiting near our nurseries. We have never been able to determine whether it was new or a named variety propagated in the past and lost sight of. It has averaged larger, better color and quality than Elberta growing in the same orchard. Tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower, sometimes bearing when Elberta fails.

LOLA Best peach of its season; higher quality (White Freestone) than Carman; larger, better shipper than Champion; harder than either. (Early) Beautiful creamy white peach, speckled and splashed with carmine; good shipper. Tree large, vigorous, upright, spreading; hardy and productive; a dependable bearer.

MAYFLOWER Earliest peach to ripen. Good (White Semi-clingstone) size and quality for such an early variety. Its popularity is due (Very Early) to its extreme earliness. Creamy

white with dark splashes of red; very juicy; fruit ripens unevenly through a long period, making it especially good for home use. Tree is vigorous, upright, spreading, and bears very young.



Eating peaches in the orchard of Frank Door, 1916, Wasco, Calif., from trees planted in 1914

"This season's experience sustains all you claim for the J. H. Hale. Two-year-old trees produced more than twice as many peaches as Elbertas. The fruit uniform, 11½ inches in circumference, hung on the trees fully two weeks after it could have been picked for market, then picked and put in ordinary ice-chest and kept for two weeks or more without loss. A remarkable variety for the large commercial planter, since its picking season may be extended to more than twice that of the Elberta."
—W. S. PERRINE, President Illinois Horticultural Society, 1916.

Plums are especially fine for eating fresh, for jellies, preserves, and marmalade, and unexcelled for canning and drying.

Various plums are adapted to great differences in temperature, moisture, and soil. Some varieties will thrive wherever apples or peaches can be grown.

Out of two thousand varieties which are now or have been under cultivation, we offer twelve, chosen for hardiness, productiveness, quality, and adaptability to wide variations in climate. Most of them bear the third or fourth year.

It is one of the very best fruit trees for the home garden and offers great capacity for development commercially.

ABUNDANCE A pinkish-red plum, covered with a thin bloom. Medium size, a roundish oval. Flesh is yellow, tender, melting, unusually juicy and refreshing; sweet, aromatic, good. Tree is large, vigorous grower, hardy, and very productive. Early. Adaptable to wide diversity of soils and climates, bears heavily and regularly. Poor shipper and keeper; much subject to brown rot; matures unevenly and drops too readily as it ripens. Should be picked before quite ripe; dropping and rot are thus avoided and flavor is better.

AMERICA An improved Gold, originated by Bur-
(P. Munsoniana and P. triflora) bank; a beautiful waxen yellow, with currant-red cheek. Flesh is yellow, juicy, sweet, very good for cooking. The tree is a large, strong grower, spreading, open top; extremely hardy and productive, and succeeds where others fail. Considering its parentage, phenomenally free from rot. Early.

BURBANK A dark red, roundish plum; better quality and
(P. triflora) shipper and less susceptible to brown rot than Abundance. The flesh is a deep yellow, firm, very juicy, aromatic, and sweet. The tree is healthy, not quite as fast a grower as Abundance; flat, spreading top. A week later than Abundance.

One authority says: "Does not thrive in the South, where it is poor in quality and rots badly."

ENDICOTT Endicott combines the high quality of the
(P. triflora) European with the hardiness and adaptability
(P. domestica) of the Japanese. One of the sweetest, juiciest plums. It averages very large in size, roundish, slightly flattened at the end; dark garnet-red, with a faint bloom. Flesh is a light yellow, firm and rich. Midseason. Mr. Endicott wrote of this plum:

"I have fruited it side by side with Red June and 'Gold, and I think it is worth more than both of them put together. In fact, it is the best plum I have ever seen for our low elevation and changeable climate. It generally ripens here about the Fourth of July. By thinning them and spraying with self-boiled lime-sulphur, I have grown them two inches in diameter."

FRENCH DAMSON Dull purplish-black color. Flesh
(P. insititia) very juicy, tender, sweet, pleasant, and extra high quality. Tree large, vigorous, spreading, hardy, and productive. Ripens a little later than Shropshire.

GREEN GAGE A large, roundish, oval plum; light greenish-yellow. Firm, sweet, mild, rich flavor,
(Reine Claude) very juicy, aromatic; extra good quality.
(P. domestica) Tree is of medium size and vigor, productive, and hardy. Thrives best on light sandy soils. Chief defects: susceptible to sun-scald and fruit cracks if showers occur at ripening time. Midseason.

ITALIAN PRUNE The Italian, or Fellenburg, is the largest, best, and one of the most widely
(P. domestica) grown of all prunes. Long oval shape, rich purplish-black; almost dark wine color, overspread with a thick blue bloom. It is a very large size, flesh firm, yellow, aromatic, juicy, rich, sweet, and very high quality. Fine flavor for dessert and cooking. Keeps and ships well. Apt to suffer from dry or hot weather. Succeeds everywhere except in the more southern States. Late season.

LOMBARD The most widely planted plum in America,
(P. domestica) noted for hardiness and dependability. Medium to large size and oval shape; purplish-red or reddish-violet color, overspread with a thin bloom; easily sold because of its beauty. It is inferior in quality; but does very well for cooking, canning, and preserving. Midseason.

OMAHA A large, round, brilliant, coral-red plum.
(P. triflora and P. Americana) Flesh is firm, yellow, juicy, and sweet. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy, and productive. Early.

RED JUNE A large garnet-red, heart-shaped plum, pointed
(P. triflora) at the tip. Flesh is light yellow, meaty, sweet peculiarly aromatic. Tree is a large, vigorous, upright, spreading grower; very hardy and productive. Should be planted with other varieties for cross-pollination. Comparatively immune to curculio and brown rot. Usually ripens a week before Abundance. Early.



The Endicott Plum.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON The most widely planted Damson.
(P. insititia) Oval shape; purplish-black, covered with a thin bloom; flesh is juicy, firm, tender, sprightly, and pleasant. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, quite hardy. A standard for productivity and reliability in bearing; fair for eating fresh, and one of the best for culinary purposes. Fruit ripens late over a long season.

WILD GOOSE An old-time favorite; bright red; medium
(P. Munsoniana) size; flesh is yellow, very juicy, tender, melting, very sweet, except slightly acid next to the seed. This is a very large, strong, flat-topped grower; hardy and most productive. Good shipper and keeper; comparatively free from brown rot and curculio. Plant near other varieties for cross-pollination. Very early.

For prices, see page 32.

You may buy cherries, fresh or canned; but if you ever tasted any fresh and ripe from the tree, you will surely want a few trees of your own. Possibly you cannot grow any sweet cherries, since they thrive only in favored localities; they also require particular attention and care, especially in spraying. But the sour cherry can be grown almost anywhere. It is notably hardy and quite adaptable to different soils and climates. It grows under neglect better than any other fruit tree. The three leaders—Early Richmond, Montmorency, and English Morello—ripen over a season of nearly forty-five days.

The sour cherry makes a fine ornamental windbreak, gives great satisfaction in the home garden, and offers great possibilities for profit for the grower who supplies local markets.



One-year cherry tree as it comes from our Nurseries



Our one-year cherry planted Spring, 1917, photographed Fall, 1918. One of 800 such trees in a Southwest Missouri cherry orchard

BING One of the largest, black, sweet cherries; very high (Sweet) quality; extra shipper and firm flesh. The tree is upright, spreading, very productive, and hardy; adapted to conditions wherever sweet cherries can be grown. Hangs well on the tree; ripens at one time. Widely planted in the Northwest.

BLACK TARTARIAN Most widely planted sweet cherry (Sweet) east of the Mississippi. Beautiful, lustrous, purplish-black when ripe. Medium size for sweet cherry. Flesh purplish-red, firm, tender, pleasant flavor, sweet, and mild; very good quality. The tree is a very large, vigorous, upright grower; adapts itself to different soils and climates. Very productive and regular bearer. Comparatively free from brown rot. Early.

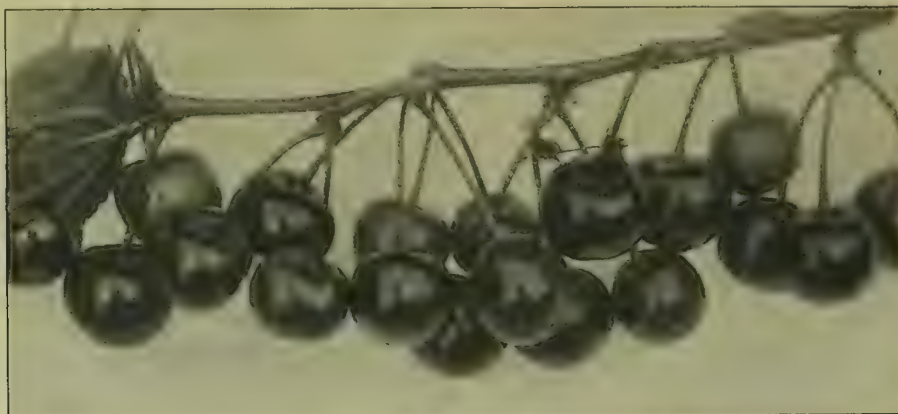
DYEHOUSE Earliest sour cherry, ripening a week ahead (Sour) of Early Richmond. As attractive and well flavored as Early Richmond, but smaller in size, less productive, and more particular as to soil and climate. Fruit medium size, roundish, dark red. Tree is a small but vigorous grower, spreading, drooping branches

EARLY RICHMOND The favorite early sour cherry, and (Sour) next to the Montmorency the most popular of all cherries. It is larger, brighter colored than Montmorency or English Morello, and not so sour, but bears less abundantly. Fruit is medium size, roundish shape, flattened at the end; flesh light color, tender, and sprightly. A good canner, but not so firm as Montmorency. Tree is medium size, vigorous, upright, spreading, productive, and long-lived.

ENGLISH MORELLO The latest cherry to ripen. Very (Sour) dark red. Will hang on the tree long after ripe. Resistant to brown rot. Forms a low, spreading tree. Stands lower temperatures and severer drought than any of the other leading varieties. Bears young. Fruit is small, dark red colored, very sour, but loses much of its sourness if left on the tree until fully ripe. First class for canning and preserving. Very productive and hardy. Especially good for gardens where a small-growing tree is desired.

LAMBERT A very large reddish, almost black, sweet cherry. (Sweet) It has very firm, dark red flesh and is an excellent shipper. A favorite variety in the Northwest. Tree is large size, vigorous, upright, spreading, and productive. Midseason. Fruit ripens about ten days after Black Tartarian

For prices, see page 32.



Montmorency Cherry—Best and most widely planted cherry

MONTMORENCY The most widely and most numerous planted cherry—probably more planted than all other varieties put together.

(Sour) It is the most productive and regular bearer. Colors early before ripe—a distinct advantage for shipping. The fruit is roundish, plump, flattened at the end, and a beautiful glowing red. It hangs in clusters, making picking easy.

The fruit does not crack or rot even in very hot, rainy weather. It hangs on without dropping after it is dead ripe. The flesh is rich, sprightly, and pleasant; flesh is reddish color, tender, and melting, but firm. A good shipper and a good canner. Does not mash down in the box.

The tree is the largest, most vigorous grower of all the sour cherries. Round, spreading, upright head, especially hardy and productive; a very reliable cropper. Bloom is hardy and seldom injured by late frost or severe winter freezes. The Montmorency can be grown in practically every part of the country, except the low lands of the extreme South. Adapted to great variety of soil and climate and succeeds well under adverse conditions. We grow the improved strain, which has proved to be the largest and most productive. Midseason.

NAPOLEON The best yellow cherry. Often sold and grown as Royal Ann. Best of the sweets for dessert and canning. Very particular as to soil and climate. Apt to crack in wet weather, and somewhat susceptible to brown rot. Nevertheless it deserves first place among sweet cherries for home and commercial planting. It is an attractive yellow, with a bright red cheek;

very large; long, heart-shaped; firm flesh. Meaty, crisp, mild, and sweet; high quality. Tree is a hardy, vigorous, upright grower, with strong, sturdy limbs. Very productive and bears young.

ROYAL DUKE Royal Duke is half way between the sweet and sour. It is the best of all the Duke family, which is made up of a number of crosses between the sweet and sour cherries. The fruit is a bright red color, roundish, oval, slightly flattened at the end. Flesh is tinted with red, full of pinkish juice, pleasing, good quality. Delicious to eat fresh when fully ripe. Tree is medium size, a vigorous, upright grower, resembling the sweet varieties, but having the adaptability of the sour kind; hardy, vigorous, productive. Early.

SCHMIDT One of the largest of the black, sweet cherries; almost as large as the Bing and Lambert, and thrives better in the East, as Eastern planters find it less subject to cracking than other firm-flesh varieties. It is short, heart-shaped, flattened at the stem end; glossy, bright color when ripe; flesh is dark ruby-red, juicy, crisp, sweet; delicious flavor. A vigorous, healthy, productive tree, unusually free from brown rot.

WRAGG The Wragg is a late, dark-fleshed sour cherry, pronounced by most of the leading horticulturists as identical with the English Morello, both in fruit and tree. For description, see that variety.

APRICOTS

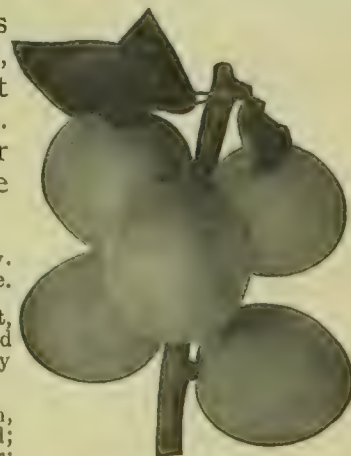
The apricot is one of the most delightfully luscious fruits grown. It is remarkable that such a rich and beautiful, golden, sweet fruit is not planted more, especially since it ripens just after the early cherries and before the best early peaches. Apricots succeed in many localities and will stand more winter cold than peaches, although the bloom is more apt to be injured by spring frosts.

BLLENHEIM Large, oval-shaped top; orange color; very firm, juicy, high quality. (Freestone) Late ripening. Tree is a vigorous, spreading grower, round and productive.

ROYAL Color a light yellowish-orange. Flesh light yellow, very rich, sweet, and highly flavored. The leading variety in California, where it is used for drying and canning. Ripens midseason. Tree is upright, moderately vigorous, hardy.

SUPERB The best apricot for Eastern planting; medium size; roundish oval; smooth, light salmon color, with numerous red dots; flesh is yellow, firm, sub-acid; very good. The tree is a very hardy Russian type, a vigorous grower; very productive; latest-blooming apricot; is adapted to peach regions.

TILTON Large, symmetrical, attractive; one of the best shippers. Tree is a strong grower, vigorous, hardy, and productive.



Superb Apricot



Grape Vineyards in Eastern Kansas—they pay better than farm crops

The grape is the surest, most dependable of fruits—hardy, vigorous, productive—and begins to bear the second or third year. There are varieties adapted to nearly all soils and climates and they will produce good crops on land that is too rough and stony for farm crops. Every yard or garden should have a few grapevines. They take little room, are quite ornamental trained over arbors, fences, walls, or buildings, and they also produce good fruit in spite of neglect or unfavorable conditions. Of course, they respond quickly to care and attention; especially do they require severe pruning.

AGAWAM (Red) (*Labrusca Vinifera*) The most widely planted red grape. Bunches are large. Berry is rich, sweet, and aromatic. Vine is vigorous and self-fertile, but somewhat susceptible to mildew, and does not yield well in some localities. Ripens after Concord and can be kept much longer, and improves in flavor. Seems to prefer clay soil. Of the red grapes, it is the easiest grown and most dependable. For home use and market. Keeps in storage till midwinter.

BRIGHTON (Red) (*Labrusca Vinifera*) A handsome high quality red grape. Vigorous, productive, dependable, adaptable to various soils. Ripens before Concord. It is self-sterile, and must be planted near other varieties. Deteriorates rapidly in quality after ripening and is therefore not suited for distant markets.

CONCORD (Black) (*Labrusca*) The most widely-planted grape, known to all. Superior in hardiness, productivity, and regularity in bearing and in ability to withstand disease and insects. Good size of bunch and berry. Very handsome in appearance. It is not high in quality, although the fruit is sprightly and refreshing. It is the leader for making grape juice. No other grape has been able to compete with it on the market, as it can be produced so cheaply. While grown in the South, it is essentially a Northern grape, as in Southern climates it is susceptible to fungi and suffers from phylloxera in dry, warm soils.

DELAWARE (Red) (*Labrusca Bourquiniana, Vinifera*) The standard of quality. Unusually hardy; adapted to wide variation of soils and conditions, and usually bears abundantly. Ripens a few days earlier than Concord. Ships and keeps well and more immune to black rot than other commercial varieties. Its faults are: small size of vine and berry, slow grower, and foliage susceptible to mildew, which can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. It succeeds best in deep, rich, well-drained, warm soils, and should be planted more closely than most other varieties. It commands the highest prices, and is valuable North and South for both home use and market.

DIAMOND (Green) (*Labrusca Vinifera*) Seldom surpassed in quality and beauty. It is the hardiest, most productive and vigorous of the green grapes, although Niagara bears more heavily in most localities. A good keeper and shipper. It deserves a high place among the best for commercial and home vineyards. Medium size; green, with tinge of yellow, but less yellow than Niagara. Ripens a little earlier than Niagara. Can be grown as widely as Concord.

HERBERT (Black) (*Labrusca Vinifera*) A Rogers hybrid. Vigorous, fruitful, and hardy except in the extreme North. One of the handsomest high quality black grapes. Ripens with Concord, but keeps longer. Very good for home garden and for commercial growers who supply discriminating markets. It must be planted with other varieties for cross-pollination.

MOORE EARLY (Purplish-Black) (*Labrusca*) The most widely planted early commercial grape. Ripens two or three weeks earlier than Concord. Only fair in quality and does not keep well, but it has the dependability, hardiness, and other qualifications which have made the Concord the leading commercial grape. It is best described as an early Concord. It should be planted on rich, well-drained, loose soil, but succeeds on rocky, hilly ground, where others fail.

NIAGARA (Green) (*Labrusca Vinifera*) The most widely planted green grape. Larger bunches and berries than Concord, as good, or better in quality. Productive, vigorous, adaptable; not as hardy as Concord. Ripens about with Concord. Keeps fairly well. Flavor not at its best unless fully ripe.

WORDEN (Black) (*Labrusca*) Much better quality, larger berries and bunches and handsomer than Concord and is equally healthy, hardy, vigorous, and productive, but often more particular as to soil. Its chief fault is a tendency to crack. Ripens a week to ten days earlier. It does not keep long, but is especially desirable for the home garden and for near-by markets.

Strawberries are the first fruit to ripen in the spring. Fresh or preserved, they are delicious and healthful, and help out on the grocery bill. They offer quicker returns to the grower for local or distant markets than any other fruit. They do well on almost any soil if well drained, deeply worked, and well fertilized. Standard varieties produce good crops the next spring after planting. Three or four varieties will supply fresh berries over a long season.

The Everbearing will produce the first summer and fall. The second year they bear in the spring and continue fruiting until severe frost comes. They are particularly fine for the home garden.

"The two leading varieties of this type of strawberry, the Progressive and the Superb, are notable not only because they produce fruit from the time of the usual crop until late summer or autumn, but also because they are exceptionally resistant to leaf-spot diseases. They are also very hardy."

—Farmers' Bulletin 901, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

Fifty to a hundred plants set about a foot apart in beds four to five feet wide will supply a small family with berries throughout the season.

All the varieties listed are self-fertile and can be planted alone.



Be sure to set your strawberry plants at the right depth as shown above. Spread out roots and press the dirt firmly about them.

STANDARD VARIETIES

AROMA (Late) A richly colored large berry, deliciously aromatic in flavor, and an excellent shipper. Ripens over a long season. A leading variety in many strawberry-growing sections.

DR. BURRILL (Midseason) A dark red juicy berry, delicious for dessert and excellent for canning; also a good shipper. It combines the good qualities of its parents, Senator Dunlap and Crescent. A vigorous grower and bears abundantly.

KLONDIKE (Midseason) Probably more Klondikes are sent to market than any other variety. The berries are medium to large, ripen evenly, and are firm enough to ship long distances.

LADY THOMPSON (Early) A large handsome berry of very good quality. The plant is vigorous and productive. A good shipper.

OZARK EARLY (Extra Early) Dark red, large berry of excellent quality. The plant is vigorous and very productive. In the highest rank as an extra early market berry.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Midseason) One of the most widely planted varieties. Noted for dependability and productiveness. A large handsome berry, deep glossy red, exceedingly juicy, very good quality. Commences to bloom medium early and lasts a long time. Adapted to any type of soil and wide variation in climate.

SON'S PROLIFIC (Late) (Early in Canada) A cross between Aroma and Bubach. Attractive, hardy, productive, and a good shipper. Larger, more pointed than Aroma. Will not thrive on rocky soils where Aroma succeeds.

EVERBEARING

PROGRESSIVE This is the most widely grown and most successful of the Everbearing varieties. The berries are medium size, firm, and delicious in quality. The plant is unusually healthy, vigorous, very hardy, and productive. A crop failure is impossible—if an early frost catches one set of blossoms, another is formed immediately. The first season the blossoms and runners should be cut off until about the middle of July. The ideal berry for the home garden.



Everbearing strawberries after corn harvest from plants set in the spring.

For prices, see page 32.

The blackberry is one of the most common and most tenacious of American native fruits. The cultivated varieties are much juicier and larger and better in quality. They are profitable for local markets, but cannot be shipped long distances. Even for nearby markets they must be picked before fully ripe. They are much appreciated from the home garden for eating fresh, for canning and preserving, and for cordials. They are easily grown and bear abundantly and early the second year.



McDonald—the earliest and heaviest bearing blackberry

drouth here, the McDonald brought its great crop to perfection and then made its usual vigorous growth." "Its berries will hang on for days after ripening in good condition. I found the last berries the largest I had ever seen of either blackberries or dewberries. Its berries begin to ripen a few days before the Harvest, as early as any wild dewberry (or earlier), which is a week or more earlier than the Lucretia or any other tame variety that I have."

Mr. Paul Knod, Sr., of Arkansas, says: "The McDonald is very firm, a fine shipper—colors up several days before ripe. I start shipping about May 15th. My average yield is 300 to 500 crates per acre."

EARLY HARVEST (Early) Glossy black, medium size, excellent quality; ships well. Compact, dwarf grower; very productive, but not very hardy, requiring protection in the North.

EARLY KING The Early King ripens a few days after (Early) Early Harvest and a week before Snyder. It is only a fair shipper, but excellent for the garden and nearby markets because of its high quality and size.

ELDORADO Large, jet-black, (Midseason) sweet and melting, without hard core; very hardy, vigorous, and productive. An extra good keeper.

MERCEREAU Very good quality and size, (Early) without core.

A strong grower, hardy, and productive. One of the best for Central and Northern States.

MCDONALD McDonald is a cross, combining the firmness and (Very Early) quality of the blackberry with the size, earliness, and productiveness of the dewberry. It is large, oblong, and very good quality, equaling the best late varieties in flavor and juiciness. It outyields any known variety of blackberry and ripens fully two weeks before Early Harvest. The bush is drouth-resistant and such a vigorous grower that it should be planted in rows eight to ten feet apart. The vines trail on the ground the first season, but after that send up long canes of unusual length. It is moderately hardy and has successfully withstood ten degrees below zero.

Important: Plant every fourth row to Lucretia dewberry, as McDonald requires a pollinizer in order to develop perfect berries.

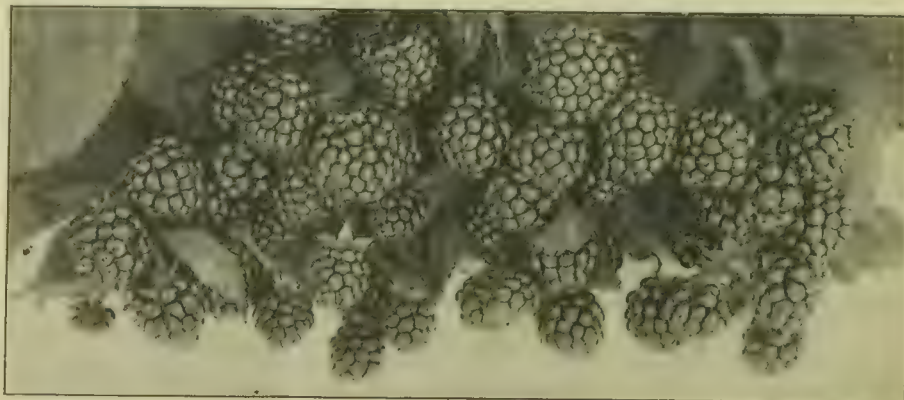
Prof. L. R. Johnson, the well-known horticultural writer of Cape Girardeau, Mo., says: "I feel that in the McDonald there has arisen the greatest of all the Blackberry family, the most valuable of its group, both as a market and family berry. The McDonald is the most productive of all. Its berry averages larger than those of any other variety, being twice the size of Early Harvest. It brings higher prices than blackberries. It is an extremely vigorous grower, surpassing in this respect all of our standard varieties. Notwithstanding we had an all-summer

"Its berries will hang on for days after ripening in good condition. I found the last berries the largest I had ever seen of either blackberries or dewberries. Its berries begin to ripen a few days before the Harvest, as early as any wild dewberry (or earlier), which is a week or more earlier than the Lucretia or any other tame variety that I have."

SNYDER (Early) Medium size, fair quality, but very hardy and productive. A good market berry, especially for cold climates.

DEWBERRY

LUCRETIA A low-growing trailing blackberry, large soft, (Very Early) and sweet, with no hard core. Can be grown over walls, trellises, or rocky slopes. Quite hardy and very productive. Ripens ten to fourteen days before Early Harvest.



Mercereau Blackberry



ST. REGIS—"With the appearance of the St. Regis, one of the new 'everbearing' varieties, the problem of growing raspberries in the South seems to be solved. The St. Regis appears to be doing well in all parts of the South in which it has been tried. It bears a good crop of berries in the early summer, and in August the new shoots develop clusters on their tips, which mature for the second crop."—*The Country Gentleman*



The trellis method of training berries, used by J. G. Koon, California



CUTHBERT—One of the oldest and most reliable strong-growing, midseason varieties, producing large crops of firm, medium-sized, good shipping berries of fair quality. Its deep-rooting habit makes it possible for it to withstand severe drouth as well as cold winters. When considered from a commercial standpoint, the Cuthbert is the most important raspberry in the United States at the present time

RASPBERRIES

This tempting fruit may be had the second year, and amply repays proper care and attention. Adapted for home garden and early market. Blackcap varieties should be planted only in the spring.

COLUMBIAN (Purple) (Midseason) Very large, good quality berry, excellent for market and canning. The bush is hardy, productive, and a very large grower.

CUMBERLAND (Black) (Early) Unexcelled in hardiness and productivity. Very large, good quality, and a good shipper.

CUTHBERT (Red) (Midseason) One of the best, most widely planted market varieties. Large, rich, crimson berries; an extra good keeper. Bush is moderately hardy and productive.

KANSAS (Black) (Late) A very handsome, firm berry of excellent quality and a good keeper. Endures extremes of cold and drouth and bears heavily.

ST. REGIS (Red) (Everbearing) The only successful Everbearing or "two-crop" raspberry. Begins to ripen with the earliest and continues well on into October. Very large, bright crimson, juicy, and sweet; high quality and keeps well. Bush is very prolific and hardy, but because of its heavy bearing the berries are sometimes small.

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS

Gooseberries and Currants do best in the northern half of the United States and they may be successfully grown on well-drained highlands farther South. They succeed best in cool, moist soils, well cultivated and enriched, and require a good mulch through the summer. Bear second or third year. Shipment is prohibited west of Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, also to Minnesota and Canada.

GOOSEBERRIES

DOWNING (Midseason) Medium to large; pale green; excellent for home use and quite profitable for market. Vigorous, hardy, and very productive.

HOUGHTON (Early) An old reliable variety. Medium size, pale red, good quality. Unusually productive; vigorous but slender grower; not subject to mildew.

JOSSELYN (Late) Large; bright red; very hardy and productive. Very good quality.

OREGON CHAMPION (Midseason) An improved variety, which combines the large size and high quality of the Downing with the productivity and vigor of the Houghton, with the additional advantage of being more easily picked, as the berries grow on the outside of the bush; similar to Downing in appearance and quality. Bears young and heavily.

RHUBARB

RHUBARB (Pieplant) (Myatt Linnaeus) Ideal for pies, tarts, and sauce and is valuable for canning. Thrives everywhere.

CURRANTS

LONDON MARKET Particularly valuable for Northern climates; extensively planted in Michigan. Large, dark red; heavy cropper; extremely hardy and very productive.

PERFECTION Large, bright red berry in long clusters; high quality. Vigorous, hardy, and one of the most productive.

RED CROSS A strong grower; quite hardy and productive. Long clusters of medium to large bright red berries; quality good to best.

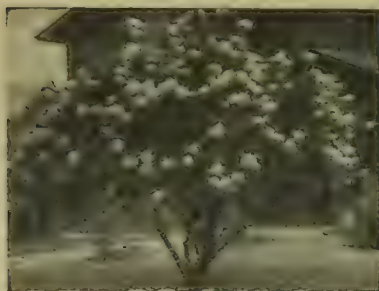
WHITE GRAPE The best white currant. Large, handsome clusters of white or golden-green berries, mildly acid in flavor; slender but productive grower.

ASPARAGUS

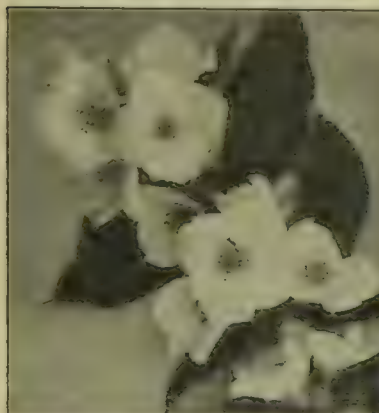
CONOVER'S COLOSSAL A mammoth variety of good quality.

READING GIANT A most productive, vigorous variety, resistant to rust. Large, tender stalks.

"The stalks of this asparagus are universally large, universally tender, and practically every hill a good yielder. Although a year younger, from the start it has beaten out a planting of the very best two-year roots we could purchase of the regulation strain of Argenteuil or Palmetto."
—H. B. FULLERTON, Editor of Long Island Agronomist.



Hydrangea P. G.—Good for planting alone or in masses



Syringa (Mock Orange)—for hedges or the shrubbery border



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester



Althea, often called Hibiscus or Rose of Sharon

ALTHEA (Hibiscus Syriacus) Large, single, bell-shaped, white flowers somewhat resembling the hollyhock; grows eight to twelve feet tall; blooms late in the summer; hardy.

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI Dense, spreading shrub, upright branches, loaded with clusters of small, double, white bell-shaped flowers early in the spring. Grows three to four feet tall.

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER (Deutzia Scabra) Upright shrub, taller than Deutzia Lemoinei, with large, double, white flowers. Blooms in early spring about two weeks ahead of Deutzia Lemoinei; succeeds in the shade; hardy.

DOGWOOD, SIBERIAN (Cornus Alba Sibirica) Attractive foliage, bright red bark, and blue berries. Especially suitable for winter effects. Grows ten feet tall; thrives in the shade. Small flowers.

GOLDEN BELL (Forsythia Suspensa) The earliest blooming shrub. Covered with bright yellow bell-shaped flowers before leaves. The canes curve over, touching the ground. Grows six to eight feet tall.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY (Viburnum Opulus) Resembles common Snowball, but has large clusters of red berries, which remain all winter. Grows eight to twelve feet tall.

HONEYSUCKLE, JAPAN BUSH (Lonicera Morrowii) Very rapid-growing, dense, round shrub; bears profusion of typical honeysuckle flowers early in May and June, that are followed by red berries. One of the best "all-season" shrubs. Thrives in the shade; grows five to six feet tall.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS (Hills of Snow) Huge, white, dense balls of many small flowers. blooms in midsummer; grows four to ten feet tall; earliest blooming; hardy.

HYDRANGEA (H. Pan. Grandiflora) Immense, conical, white flower heads a foot long. Blooms late in summer, lasts until frost; grows eight to ten feet tall. (Large flower)

JAPANESE ROSE, GLOBE-FLOWER (Kerria Japonica) Graceful, light green foliage with profusion of bright yellow flowers. Grows four to eight feet tall.

SNOWBALL (Viburnum Opulus) (Sterile) An old-time favorite; large round balls of little white flowers; grows six to nine feet tall. Blooms in May or June.

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos Racemosus) Small pink flowers in May, followed by large clusters of snow-white berries, which hang until winter; grows four to five feet tall.

SPIREA (S. Van Houttei) The best of the Spireas and the greatest favorite North, East, South, and West. Its graceful, drooping branches, laden with small, round clusters of dainty little white flowers, are truly beautiful. Grows four to six feet tall. Flowers in early summer. If you could plant only one shrub, that one should be Spirea. For shrubbery border, hedge, or massing to hide the foundation of the house. Very hardy.

SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus Coronarius) Most fragrant white flowers, with yellow stamens; resembling orange blossoms; blooms in June. Upright growth; grows seven to ten feet tall; a great favorite.

WEIGELA ROSEA (D. florida) (Rose-colored) Rose-colored flowers; trumpet-shape, like honeysuckle; borne in long, graceful sprays. Thrives everywhere; grows about six feet tall.



An effective planting of shrubs, iris, and peonies. The white-flowered shrub is the Spirea Van Houttei

For prices, see page 31.

ROSES

ANNIE MILLER (Pol. H.) Brilliant shining, pink, flowers, medium size, constant bloomer. (Border and Bedding Rose) Far superior to Baby Rambler as a bedding rose; hardy.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. T.) Bright scarlet rose, borne singly, resembling American Beauty parent in form and color. Unlike most climbers, it is suitable for cut flowers. Hardy.

CONRAD F. MEYER (Hy. Rugosa) (Bedding and Shrubbery) Silvery pink, double. Flowers early, continuing throughout the season; very fragrant. For hedges and the lawn. A splendid bedding rose for the extreme North, where others are too tender. Very vigorous and hardy. Will not mildew.

CRIMSON RAMBLER (Pol.) (Climber) Large clusters of bright, medium size, semi-double flowers. One of the most popular climbers; hardy and vigorous.

DOROTHY PERKINS (H. Wich.) (Climber) Beautiful shell-pink flowers; bright, glossy foliage. Equal to Crimson Rambler in every way, but more graceful and larger flowers. Hardy; resistant to mildew. Should have plenty of room in planting.

EXCELSA (Red Dorothy Perkins) (Climber) One of the finest of the new climbing roses; intense crimson-maroon double flowers. It is an improvement on the Crimson Rambler in that its flowers are brighter and its foliage not subject to mildew.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (H. P.) (For Cut Flowers) Bright, shining, scarlet-crimson; fragrant. "General Jack" is a celebrated all-around rose; very hardy.

LIBERTY RED (H. Ben.) (For Cut Flowers, Shrubs, or Hedge) Dazzling scarlet; fragrant; one of the best deep red roses for continuous bloom; hardy.

MAMAN COCHET (T.) (For Cut Flowers) The best of the tea roses; moderately hardy; rosy coral-pink; large, exquisitely tapering buds, very fragrant; continuous bloomer. North of St. Louis and Philadelphia should be given winter protection.

MARSHALL P. WILDER (H. P.) (For Cut Flowers) Deep dark red; large perfect flowers; a vigorous grower; fragrant; hardy.

PAUL NEYRON (H. P.) (For Bedding in Masses and Cut Flowers) Bright clear pink; the largest rose of all. Fragrant, tall, vigorous; very hardy.

SNOW QUEEN (F. K. D.) (H. P.) Undoubtedly the best and largest white rose, justly called "the white American Beauty." Pure snow-white with faintly tinted shadows on the outer petals. Very large, tapering buds, which open well. Blooms off and on throughout the season. Plant three feet apart. Often grows four or five feet the first year.

IRIS—THE RAINBOW FLOWER (Popularly Called Flag)

The Iris is one of the most beautiful flowers, and can be grown anywhere, on all kinds of soil. It will thrive in spite of neglect where other flowers fail, but gives best results on fertile, well-drained soil. The Iris can be planted either in the fall or spring.

BLACK PRINCE Dark purplish-blue; medium size; early.

CELESTE Pale lavender, uniform color; one of the largest.

FLAVESCENS Creamy white, uniform color; sweet-scented.

MADAME CHEREAU White petals, frilled with border of blue; one of the most beautiful. Large flowers; long blooming season.

QUEEN OF MAY Lilac with rose tint that is almost pink. Large flowers; tall stem.

SANS SOUCI Canary-yellow upright petals, drooping petals dull maroon. Very showy; small size.

SIBERIAN BLUE Intense blue. Small flowers, long stem, grass-like foliage.



Marshall P. Wilder



Snow Queen



Maman Cochet—Most beautiful rosy pink. Continuous bloomer. Best tea rose



Sans Souci



Madame Chereau



Flavescens



Dorothy Perkins—The best climbing rose. Beautiful leathery green foliage which hangs until winter

For cut flowers and mass planting. Exquisite beauty combined with hardiness and vigor

For prices, see page 31.

SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES



**BECHTEL DOUBLE-
FLOWERED CRAB**
(*Malus Ioensis*)

Best of all the double-flowering Crabs. In the spring the tree is covered with clusters of very sweet-scented, beautiful pink flowers two inches in diameter. Grows twenty to thirty feet tall.

BLACK WALNUT
(*Juglans Nigra*)

One of our best native shade and nut-trees. Open, spreading top, grows sixty to one hundred feet on fertile soil.

ELM, American White
(*Ulmus Americana*)

One of the best native shade trees, and planted everywhere. Beautiful for avenues and can be planted close to houses, as the high-arched branches leave good space above the roof for air and light. Grows up to one hundred feet tall.

GREEN ASH
(*Fraxinus Lanceolata*)

One of the most beautiful and easily grown of all shade trees. Broad, round top, spreading branches, long life, rapid grower. Grows everywhere and thrives where others fail. Grows sixty to seventy feet high.

MAPLE, NORWAY
(*Acer Platanoides*)

Large, rounded trees, dense foliage, dark green, glossy. One of the best and longest-lived trees, though a slow grower; grows one hundred feet tall.

MAPLE, SILVER LEAF
(*Acer Dasycarpum*)
Soft Maple

Large, fast-growing tree. Plant alternately with the slower-growing but more permanent Sugar Maple. Grows to one hundred and twenty feet. *Do not confuse with WHITE POPLAR, often called "silver maple," which puts up many suckers.*

MAPLE, SUGAR The best park or shade tree. Beautiful foliage, moderately fast-growing, but hardy and long-lived. Grows to one hundred feet.
(*Acer Saccharum*)

POPLAR, CAROLINA Fast-growing, slender, tall—sometimes one hundred feet. Shiny leaves. Should be planted alternately with more permanent trees. Does well in arid States.
(*P. Carolinensis*)

POPLAR, LOMBARDY One of the most picturesque trees, a tall, narrow, columnar tree, growing sixty to one hundred feet straight up. Not as fast-growing as the Carolina, but more permanent.
(*Populus Nigra Italica*)

RUSSIAN OLIVE (Oleaster) A large shrub or small tree; belongs to the Willow family; has glistening silvery foliage; grows twelve to twenty feet, sometimes forty feet.
(*Elæagnus Angustifolia*)

CLIMBING VINES

BOSTON IVY Bright, attractive foliage; clings to walls by little discs, covering buildings with a dense mass of foliage.
(*A. Tricuspidata Veitchii*)



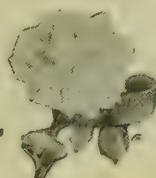
Trumpet Vine—Flaming orange red and scarlet flowers; heavy foliage, quick grower

CLEMATIS, JAPANESE Bright foliage with countless little star-shaped white flowers, very fragrant; blooms late. Support on trellis; grows ten to fifteen feet.
(*C. Paniculata*)

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S Shiny green foliage, pure white trumpet-shaped flowers with sweet perfume; used to cover fences, embankments, arbors, etc. Blooms in late fall. Hardy.
(*Lonicera Japonica Halliana*)

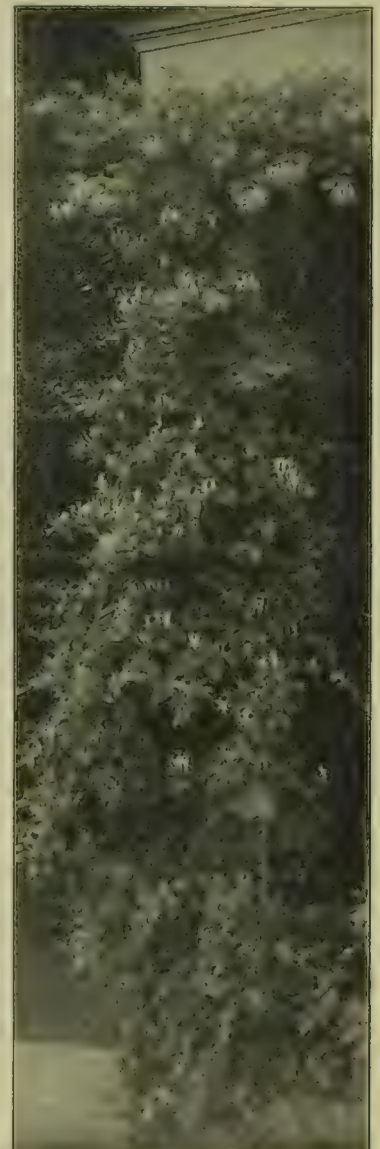
TRUMPET VINE Long, trumpet-shaped, orange-colored flowers; beautiful foliage; especially good for covering walls, fences, and embankments. Hardy.
(Trumpet Honeysuckle)
(*Bignonia Radicans*)

WISTERIA, JAPANESE Beautiful foliage, long clusters, pea-like flowers; makes a heavy vine; grows very tall.
(*Wisteria Multijuga*)



For other climbers,

see Roses, p. 27.



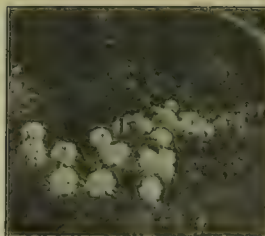
Honeysuckle—Ideal climber for porches, arbors, fences. It will trail along the ground, taking root as it goes, and will form a dense green mat which holds terraces in place and prevents open ditches from washing out

PEONY

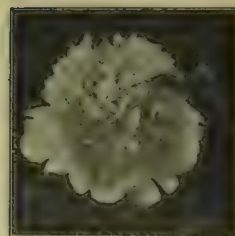
The peony is the most widely planted and popular of all hardy flowers. It is grand without being gaudy, large without being coarse, fragrant without being pungent. It is easily grown. They are hardy wherever apple trees can be grown, and in the extreme far North require very little protection.



Jeanne d' Arc (tri-color)



Madame Lebon (pink)



Couronne d' Or (white)

COURONNE D'OR White; very large; semi-double, compact flower. Fragrant. For cut flowers and landscape; one of the best. Late.

DELACHEI Purple-crimson. Large, full, semi-double flower; pleasant odor. Best dark red. For cut flowers and landscape work. Late midseason.

DORCHESTER Light pink, creamy center; perfectly double; rose-shaped bloom; sweet-scented; very good for cut flowers. Late.

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS White, cup-shaped bloom with sulphur-white collar. Very fragrant. Long stiff stems. Unusually profitable for cut flowers. Early bloomer.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON Ivory white, creamy center; very large and double; free bloomer; ideal for cut flowers; deliciously fragrant. Late mid-summer.

FESTIVA White, often with a few central petals tipped with carmine. Immense double bloom, spicy fragrance. Long, stiff stems. The best of all. Medium early.

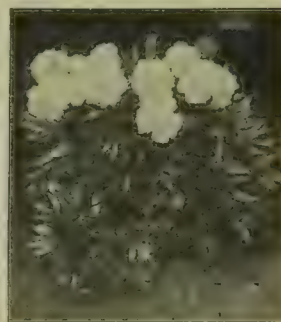
JEANNE D'ARC Delicate pink with light yellowish-white center, spotted with carmine. The best and most popular of the tri-colored Peonies. Fragrant, a profuse bloomer; good for cut flowers. Midseason.

MADAME LEBON Bright cherry pink; showy; compact bloom; very large and full. Fine for cut flowers or landscape work. Midseason.

NIGRICANS Dark crimson; round compact bloom; showy; good for cut flowers and landscape planting. Midseason.

PRINCE IMPERIAL Dark red. Semi-rose-shaped bloom.

Very large, strikingly beautiful; good for cut flowers or landscape work. Moderately late.



Festiva Maxima — Beautiful white with a spicy fragrance. The best peony

VIOLETS Fragrant, deep purple, single; hardy, strong grower, long stems.

PAMPAS GRASS Grows eight feet high, topped with beautiful silvery-white plumes.

HEDGES

BARBERRY, JAPANESE Graceful, arching twigs. Red (Berberis Thunbergii) foliage and berries in the fall. Very hardy; quick grower; grows three and one-half feet tall. Has small thorns.

HONEYSUCKLE, JAPAN BUSH Dense, gracefully rounded hedge; very rapid grower five to six feet tall; hardy. (Lonicera Morrowii)

JAPAN QUINCE Bright scarlet flowers in May; shiny green foliage; stands clipping; grows six to seven feet tall; very hardy. (Cydonia Japonica)

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA Bright, smooth green foliage; stands severe pruning; moderately hardy; grows eight to ten feet tall; most widely planted hedge. (Ligustrum Ovalifolium)

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI Makes a most graceful, decorative hedge. See page 20 for description.

LILAC

LILAC, Old-fashioned Old-fashioned purple, known everywhere; very fragrant; grows eight to ten feet tall. Upright, hardy, suitable for hedges or shrubbery planting. (S. Vulgaris)

LUDWIG SPAETH Dark reddish-purple. The plumes are long and made up of single, perfectly formed little flowers, inside darker than outside; grows six to eight feet tall. (Budded)

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY Pure white; very large trusses of plumes made up of small double flowers; the best white; grows six to eight feet tall. (Budded)

PRESIDENT GREVY Light blue; double; trusses unusually large and perfect; blooms in May or June. Grows six to eight feet tall. (Budded)



Spiraea Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath)
The one best shrub



California Privet—Most widely used for hedges

For prices, see page 31.



Indiana Pecan

Owing to the increased demand for nut trees, we have made arrangements to have select budded or grafted varieties sent direct from a nurseryman who has specialized in growing nut trees for over twenty years. His soil and climatic conditions are peculiarly favorable for growing very vigorous and stocky trees with well-ripened wood growth. He severs the tap-roots when the trees are one or two years old, causing the formation of more and better lateral roots, which make for easier and safer transplanting. Such trees are not now obtainable from any other nursery that grows nut trees. Every tree is either budded or grafted with strains of known value.

In the *Garden Magazine* for October, 1918, Dr. Robert T. Morris, one of the organizers and the first president of the Northern Nut-Growers' Association, writes:

"One reason why the worn-out pastures of New York and New England are not yielding fifty dollars' worth of nuts per acre per year is because the effort required would be so much less than the effort required for obtaining twenty-five dollars per acre per year for crops of old-fashioned foodstuffs. The proposition is such an easy one that men look askance at it. Down in Louisiana they tell of an old colored man who had always worked very hard at raising cotton and corn on his little property and managed to give his family a fair living during his days of greatest activity. Now, however, that he is old and all crippled up with rheumatism and no longer able to work, six pecan trees which he planted bring his family three times as large an income as he was able to obtain when

laboring. The same story might as well come out of New England at some later day."

The varieties listed are adapted for sections where hardy varieties are required. The varieties of pecan planted in Southern States, where the industry is highly successful, would not do well in colder climates. The numbers in the following table correspond to those on the map of horticultural divisions shown on page 8. Where the sweet cherry does well, the English Walnut will also succeed. The English Walnut does well in most parts of sections 2 and 4 in the East, but on alluvial lands in the southern parts of Indiana and Illinois it often fails to do well. It grows well in the Ozarks at an elevation of 1,550 feet, but fails in the Central West, where excessive summer heat prevails. The Pecan is in bearing at Lincoln, Nebraska, and as far north as Charles City, Iowa. The Chestnut wants light, well-drained soil for best results. It is doing well at Charles City, Iowa, at Mountain Grove, and at Olden in Missouri.

	English Walnuts	Pecans	Black Walnut	Shagbarks	Chestnut
Highly Successful . . .	16	4	2, 3, 4	2, 4, 8	
Well Recommended . .	2, 4, 14, 15	3, 5, 7, 8	5, 7, 8, 14, 16	3	2, 4
Known to Succeed . . .	3, 12, 17	14, 16			3, 8
Worthy of Trial	5, 7, 11	2, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17	9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17	9, 14	7, 11

PECAN TREES

Busseron One of the best Indiana varieties. Large, good quality, fine appearance.

Butterick Large, real paper-shell; kernel full, plump, excellent quality. Very vigorous and productive. Highly desirable for market or home use.

Greenriver Medium size; kernel very plump and full, easily extracted and excellent quality—one of the best for home use.

Indiana Large, shell soft, kernel full and very good quality. Exceptional bearer. First choice for commercial planting.

Niblack Medium to large; shell thin; kernel very plump and excellent quality, and cracks out in perfect halves. Highly recommended for home use or market purposes.

Possey One of the largest and finest. A paper-shell; kernel very good quality and easily extracted.

THE ENGLISH OR PERSIAN WALNUT

Plant only on land where apple or similar fruits succeed and where the climate is not too severe to grow and fruit the peach successfully. This applies only to budded or grafted walnut of known hardy and vigorous stocks. They bear early, but should not be allowed to bear heavily when very young; otherwise the trees will be dwarfed.

Franquette French origin; large, attractive; kernel large, plump, very good quality.

Mayette French origin; quite large and smooth, with large, plump kernel of excellent quality, considered the finest walnut. Bears very young.

Rush Eastern origin. Medium to large; full kernel of good quality. The first Eastern variety to be propagated.

AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT

These trees need little or no attention and may be planted on rough land or along fences and ditches where it would not be practicable to plant trees requiring more attention. It is conservatively estimated that if one plants, say 1,000 trees of the improved varieties of the black walnut and gives them some attention until established, when in good bearing they will return an annual revenue of at least \$10.00 per tree in "Nut Meats." (The Black Walnuts listed under Ornamentals are grown from seed and are not recommended for planting for nuts, as they may not produce nuts of the best quality.)

Thomas Very large; large full kernel of excellent quality. Bears early and abundantly.

Ohio (Origin, Ohio.) Medium size, thin shell, kernel full and of excellent quality. Cracks easily into halves.

Stabler (Origin, Maryland.) A remarkably good nut of superb cracking quality. Dwarfish, stocky grower. Very ornamental.

CHINQUAPIN

Bush Hybrid Hybrid of bush chinquapin and sweet chestnut. Nut nearly as large as native chestnut; better quality than any chestnut. A dwarfish tree and bears quite young.

SHAGBARK HICKORY

Siers Hybrid Shagbark Cross between the shagbark and butternut. Very good quality. Nut large, cracks easily. Very rapid grower.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Pecans and Black Walnuts 50 to 60 feet apart
English Walnuts 40 to 50 feet apart

Pecans, English and Black Walnuts do not need all the space for 12 to 15 years, and fillers of smaller-growing fruit trees can be planted between them to good advantage; also any cultivated farm or garden crop.

Planting instructions are sent with every shipment of nut trees.

For prices, see opposite page 31



See next page for Terms and for Prices on Fruit Trees and Plants.

ROSES—				SHRUBS—			
Two-year, field grown.	Each Rate.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.	Size.	Each Rate.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.
Annie Miller.....	\$0.40	\$0.30	\$0.25	Althea.....	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$0.30
Climbing American Beauty...	.55	.45	.40	Deutzia, Lemoinei.....	2 ft.	.45	.40
Conrad F. Meyer.....	.55	.45	.40	Deutzia, P. of R.....	2 to 3 ft.	.35	.30
Crimson Rambler.....	.45	.35	.30	Dogwood, Siberian.....	2 to 3 ft.	.45	.40
Dorothy Perkins.....	.40	.30	.25	Golden Bell.....	2 to 3 ft.	.35	.30
Excelsa.....	.40	.30	.25	High Bush Cranberry...	1 to 2 ft.	.35	.30
General Jacqueminot.....	.55	.45	.40	Honeysuckle, Jap. Bush...	3 to 4 ft.	.35	.30
Liberty Red.....	.55	.45	.40	Hydrangea, A. S.....	2 ft.	.45	.40
Maman Cochet.....	.55	.45	.40	Hydrangea, H. P. G.....	2 ft.	.45	.40
Marshall P. Wilder.....	.55	.45	.40	Japanese Rose.....	1 to 2 ft.	.45	.40
Paul Neyron.....	.55	.45	.40	Snowball.....	1 to 2 ft.	.35	.30
Snow Queen.....	.55	.45	.40	Snowberry.....	2 ft.	.35	.30
PEONIES—				Spirea Van Houttei.....	2 to 3 ft.	.35	.30
Each Rate.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.	100 Rate.	Syringa.....	1 to 2 ft.	.35	.30
All varieties.....	\$0.40	\$0.35	\$0.32	Weigela Rosea.....	2 to 3 ft.	.45	.40
IRIS (Flags)—				SHADE TREES—			
Each Rate.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.	100 Rate.	Size.	Each Rate.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.
All varieties.....	\$0.15	\$0.10	\$0.07	Black Walnut.....	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$0.35
LILACS—				Elm, American White.....	4 to 6 ft.	.60	.50
Size.	Each Rate.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.	Green Ash.....	6 to 8 ft.	.65	.55
Old-fashioned Purple... 2 to 3 ft.	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.22	Maple, Norway.....	6 ft.	.95	.85
Old-fashioned Purple... 3 to 4 ft.	.35	.30	.27	Maple, Silver.....	6 to 8 ft.	.50	.40
Ludwig Spath.....	2 to 3 ft.	.60	.50	Maple, Sugar.....	3 to 4 ft.	.60	.40
Mme. Abel Chatenay.....	3 to 4 ft.	.75	.60	Poplar, Carolina.....	6 to 8 ft.	.45	.35
President Grevy.....	3 to 4 ft.	.75	.60	Poplar, Lombardy.....	6 to 8 ft.	.45	.35
CLIMBING VINES—				Russian Olive.....	4 to 5 ft.	.55	.45
Each Rate.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.	100 Rate.	HEDGES—			
Boston Ivy.....	\$0.50	\$0.40	\$0.35	Size.	Each Rate.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.
Clematis, Japanese.....	.50	.40	.35	Barberry, Japanese... 1 to 1½ ft.	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$0.12
Honeysuckle, Hall's.....	.30	.25	.22	Honeysuckle, Jap. Bush 3 to 4 ft.	.35	.30	.27
Trumpet Vine.....	.30	.25	.22	Japan Quince..... 2 to 3 ft.	.35	.30	.27
Wisteria, Japanese.....	.60	.50	.45	Privet, California..... 2 to 3 ft.	.15	.10	.08
PAMPAS GRASS—				500 rate on California Privet is \$0.04.)			
Each Rate.	10 Rate.	20 Rate.	100 Rate.	Spirea Van Houttei... 2-3 ft.	.35	.30	.27
Medium Clumps.....	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.20				
Large Clumps.....	.45	.40	.35				
VIOLETS—							
Each Rate.	25 Rate.	50 Rate.	100 Rate.				
All varieties.....	\$0.04	\$0.03½	\$0.03				

PRICES OF NUT TREES BUDDED OR GRAFTED

		Each	6	12			Each	6	12	
		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.			Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	
Pecan, Shagbark, and English Walnut.....	1 to 1½ ft.	\$1.00	\$0.95	\$0.85	Chestnut and Chinquapin, 1 yr., 1st size.....		\$1.50	\$1.40	\$1.25	
	1½ to 2 ft.	1.25	1.15	1.05						
	2 to 3 ft.	1.50	1.40	1.25	Black Walnut.....	1 to 1½ ft.	.60	.55	.50	
	3 to 4 ft.	1.75	1.65	1.50			1½ to 2 ft.	.80	.75	.70
	4 to 5 ft.	2.00	1.85	1.65			2 to 3 ft.	1.00	.95	.85
Pecan Tree, extra size.....	5 to 6 ft.	2.25	2.15	1.90			3 to 4 ft.	1.25	1.15	1.05
	6 to 7 ft.	2.50	2.30	2.10			4 to 5 ft.	1.50	1.40	1.25
Extra size, 8-yr. root, 4-yr. top, No. 1.....		5.00	4.50	4.00		5 to 6 ft.	1.75	1.65	1.50	
		3.50	3.25	3.00		(Thomas only in this size)..6 to 8 ft.	2.00	1.85	1.65	
					Thomas, large transplanted specimens..... 3.00 2.75 2.50					

NO AGENTS. We have no agents, and pay no commissions to anyone. We sell direct-from-nurseries only because it enables us to give our customers better trees and better service.

PRICES. The prices in this Catalogue are net f.o.b. Neosho, and cancel all previous quotations, and are subject to our stock being unsold. The quantity rates apply only on varieties of the same kind. For instance, any ten apple trees secure the ten rate, but four apple, two peach, two cherry, and two plum are charged for at the each rate. Prices on larger quantities than quoted in this Catalogue will be given on application.

TERMS. Cash with order or before shipment. Our prices are figured on a cash basis. Any concern that allows credit has to charge higher prices to take care of losses which are sure to result.

SIZE OF TREES. Experienced orchardists buy their trees according to the diameter or caliper about two inches above the bud, as that is a better indication of value than the height. We grade our trees by diameter, but also state the approximate height. Some varieties are naturally lower growers than others.

OUR OBLIGATION. Every precaution and care is taken to supply first-class stock in prime condition. Any tree or plant that proves untrue to name, or that does not arrive in good condition and free from injurious insects or diseases, will be replaced without charge. In case any tree or plant should not prove true to name, our obligation ends with refund of the purchase price. No guarantee can be made by any nursery that can make up for the loss and disappointment occasioned by poor or untrue-to-name nursery stock.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES. The purchaser pays express or freight charges upon arrival. Parcel post shipments prepaid only when parcel post sizes are ordered. (See page 31.)

EXPRESS SHIPMENT. Express is the quickest method and usually the most satisfactory. Express charges are made according to the exact weight of the package, and delivery is made in the larger towns. A 35-pound package is carried by express at as low or lower cost than by freight. The following table gives express charges on 35 and 100-pound packages from Neosho to various points:

	On 35 Lbs.	On 100 Lbs.
To Kansas City, Mo.....	\$0.62	\$1.39
To Chicago, Ill.....	.95	2.30
To Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.05	2.60
To New York City.....	1.33	3.39
To Denver, Colo.....	1.16	2.91
To St. Paul, Minn.....	1.16	2.91
To New Orleans, La.....	1.12	2.78
To San Francisco, Calif.....	2.85	7.72

The approximate weights of express packages of 100 "XX size" trees of various kinds is as follows:

100 Peach Trees, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, XX size..	72 lbs.
100 Apple Trees, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, XX size..	111 lbs.
100 Cherry Trees, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, XX size..	113 lbs.
100 Pear Trees, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, XX size..	144 lbs.

FREIGHT SHIPMENT. Freight charges are made according to the actual weight on 100 pounds up. The charge on less than 100 pounds is the same as for 100 pounds. Large shipments go by fast freight and during severe weather in refrigerator cars.

ORDER EARLY. It is to your advantage to order early; it helps us too. If you order late, we may be out of the particular sizes or varieties you prefer. No changes in varieties will be made unless you authorize them. (See order blank.)

PLANT EARLY. The early-planted tree makes a quicker and better start and is likely to make a faster and stronger growth.

PRICES ON FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS—SPRING 1919

(For prices on Ornamentals and Prepaid Parcel Post see page 31)

APPLE—	Diameter, Inches.	Approx. Each Height. Rate.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.	100 Rate.	
One-year—						
X.....	5-16 to 7-16	3-4 ft.	\$0.25	\$0.20	\$0.17	\$0.15
XX.....	7-16 to 5-8	4-5 ft.	.30	.25	.22	.20
XXX.....	5-8 up	4½-6 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
CRABAPPLE—						
X.....	1-2 to 5-8	3-4 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
XX.....	5-8 to 11-16	4-5 ft.	.40	.35	.32	.30
XXX.....	11-16 up	5-7 ft.	.45	.40	.37	.35
PEAR—						
X.....	5-16 to 7-16	3-4 ft.	.30	.25	.22	.20
XX.....	7-16 up	4-6 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
DWARF PEAR—						
X.....	3-8 to 1-2	2-3 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
XX.....	1-2 to 5-8	3-4 ft.	.40	.35	.32	.30
XXX.....	5-8 up	4 ft. up	.45	.40	.37	.35
QUINCE—						
X.....	3-8 to 1-2	2-3 ft.	.40	.35	.32	.30
XX.....	1-2 up	3-4 ft.	.45	.40	.37	.35
PEACH—						
X.....	3-8 to 7-16	2-3 ft.	.25	.20	.17	.15
XX.....	7-16 to 9-16	3-4 ft.	.30	.25	.22	.20
XXX.....	9-16 to 11-16	4 ft. up	.35	.30	.27	.25
XXXX.....	11-16 to 3-4	4 ft. up	.40	.35	.32	.30
XXXXX.....	3-4 up	4 ft. up	.45	.40	.37	.35
PLUM—						
X.....	1-2 to 5-8	2-3 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
XX.....	5-8 to 11-16	3-4 ft.	.40	.35	.32	.30
XXX.....	11-16 to 3-4	4 ft. up	.45	.40	.37	.35
XXXX.....	3-4 up	4 ft. up	.50	.45	.42	.40
APRICOT—						
X.....	3-8 to 7-16	2-3 ft.	.25	.20	.17	.15
XX.....	7-16 to 9-16	3-4 ft.	.30	.25	.22	.20
XXX.....	9-16 to 11-16	4 ft. up	.35	.30	.27	.25
XXXX.....	11-16 up	4 ft. up	.40	.35	.32	.30
CHERRY—						
Special.....	3-8 to 1-2	18 to 24 in.	.30	.25	.22	.20
X.....	1-2 to 5-8	2-3 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
XX.....	5-8 to 11-16	3-4 ft.	.40	.35	.32	.30
XXX.....	11-16 up	3-5 ft.	.45	.40	.37	.35

CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY—				
	Each Rate.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.	100 Rate.
	\$0.20	\$0.18	\$0.16	\$0.14
GRAPE VINES—				
	Each Rate.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.	100 Rate.
Agawam.....	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$0.12	\$0.10
Brighton.....	.20	.15	.12	.10
Concord.....	.17	.12	.09	.07
Delaware.....	.27	.22	.17	.15
Diamond.....	.20	.15	.12	.10
Herbert.....	.27	.22	.17	.15
Moore Early.....	.22	.17	.14	.12
Niagara.....	.18	.13	.10	.08
Worden.....	.22	.17	.14	.12
BLACKBERRY—				
	10 Rate.	25 Rate.	50 Rate.	75 Rate.
	\$0.10	\$0.08	\$0.07	\$0.06
DEWBERRY (Lucretia)—				
	10 Rate.	25 Rate.	50 Rate.	75 Rate.
	\$0.07½	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.04
RASPBERRY—				
	10 Rate.	25 Rate.	50 Rate.	75 Rate.
	\$0.07½	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.04
RHUBARB (Pieplant)—				
	5 Rate.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.	100 Rate.
	\$0.15	\$0.12	\$0.09	\$0.06
ASPARAGUS—				
	25 Rate.	50 Rate.	100 Rate.	500 Rate.
Conover's Colossal.....	\$0.03	\$0.02	\$0.01½	\$0.01
Reading Giant.....	.04	.02½	.02	.01½
STRAWBERRIES—				
	Standard.		Everbearing.	
Per 25.....	\$0.50		\$1.00	
Per 50.....	.75		1.50	
Per 75.....	1.00		2.00	
Per 100.....	1.15		2.50	
Per 200.....	1.70		3.80	
Per 300.....	2.10		5.00	
Per 400.....	2.65		6.00	
Per 500.....	3.00		7.00	

Orders for strawberry plants can be shipped by parcel post collect, except when the order is so large that express would be better.

B-19 ORDER BLANK

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE HERE

In sending this order I hold the Neosho Nurseries Co. responsible only for arrival in good condition of true-to-name stock, sound and healthy, according to their guarantee as printed in their Catalogs for the fall of 1918 and spring of 1919, and will report any dissatisfaction immediately.

Total amount of money sent with this order, \$
State how you want goods shipped by placing X in proper square below.

Express	Parcel Post	Freight
---------	-------------	---------

Order No.	
A \$	C \$
A	C
A	C
A	C
A	C
Ckd	P. S.
Ack.	S. S.
Col.	S. R.
Cop.	Shp.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Post Office Money Order, Bank Draft, Express Money Order or Check should be made payable to Neosho Nurseries Co. If coin or paper money is sent, the letter should be registered.

Name _____

Post Office _____

County _____ State _____

R. F. D. _____ Box _____ Street and No. _____

Give Shipping Point if Other than Post Office

Name _____
(Give name here only when shipment is to be made to another party. If to yourself, leave space blank.)

Shipping Point _____

R. F. D. _____ Box _____ Street and No. _____

County _____ State _____

Write here when you want shipment made; otherwise we will ship this order at the earliest favorable date.

HOW TO USE THIS ORDER BLANK.

- 1.—Tear out Order Blank.
- 2.—Write plainly your name and address. Give shipping point if different from your address.
- 3.—Write in the number required of each variety, using these marks:
P. P. for Parcel Post size.
X for medium size.
XX for large size.
XXX for extra large size.
XXXX for special extra large size.
- 4.—Use the prices given in the Catalog, quantity rate to apply only on trees or plants of the same kind. For instance, on an order of ten apples made up of one or more varieties, use the ten rate. On an order of 10 trees consisting of 2 apple, 3 pear, 5 cherry, use the each rate. On an order of 30 apple, 10 peach, 10 cherry, 20 plum, 30 apricot, use the ten rate.
- 5.—If you want us to use our judgment in giving you other varieties in place of any that we are out of, mark O. K. here. ☐
In case the change is not satisfactory, it will be promptly adjusted.



(Trade-Mark)

NEOSHO NURSERIES COMPANY

Successors to WM. P. STARK NURSERIES

NEOSHO, MISSOURI



(Trade-Mark)

Kindly write name of a friend who may be interested in planting fruit trees, berries, or ornamentals.

Name _____

Town _____ State _____

Street No. _____ R. F. D. _____ Box No. _____

QUANTITY	VARIETY	Age and Size	PRICE	AMOUNT	QUANTITY	VARIETY	Age and Size	PRICE	AMOUNT
	APPLE					Amount Brought Forward			
	Baldwin					PEAR-Dwarf			
	Black Ben					Anjou			
	Delicious					Bartlett			
	Duchess					Duchess			
	Gravenstein					Seckel			
	Grimes Golden					QUINCE			
	Jonathan					Orange			
	King David					Rea's Mammoth			
	Livland					Van Deman			
	Maiden Blush					PEACH			
	McIntosh					Alton			
	Melon					Arp Beauty			
	Northern Spy					Belle of Georgia			
	Paragon					Carman			
	Red Astrachan					Champion			
	R I Groening					Crosby			
	Rome Beauty					Early Elberta			
	Spitzenburg					Early Rose			
	Stayman					Elberta			
	Wagener					Elberta Cling			
	Wealthy					Eureka			
	Wilson Red					Greensboro			
	Winesap					Heath Cling			
	Winter Banana					Hiley			
	Yellow Newton					Illinois			
	Yellow Transparent					J. H. Hale			
	York Imperial					Krummel			
	CRABAPPLE					Late Crawford			
	Excelsior					Late Elberta			
	Florence					Lola			
	Hyslop					Mayflower			
	PEAR-Standard					PLUM			
	Anjou					Abundance			
	Bartlett					America			
	Bosc					Burbank			
	Clapp Favorite					Endicott			
	Comice					French Damson			
	Garber					Green Gage			
	Kieffer					Italian Prune			
	Lincoln					Lombard			
	Seckel					Omaha			
	Winter Nelis					Red June			
						Shropshire			
						Wild Goose			
AMOUNT FORWARDED					AMOUNT FORWARDED				

QUANTITY	VARIETY	Age and Size	PRICE	AMOUNT	QUANTITY	VARIETY	Age and Size	PRICE	AMOUNT
Amount Brought Forward.					Amount Brought Forward				
	CHERRY					BLACKBERRY			
	Bing					Early Harvest			
	Black Tartarian					Early King			
	Dyehouse					Eldorado			
	Early Richmond					McDonald			
	English Morello					Mercereau			
	Lambert					Snyder			
	Montmorency					DEWBERRY			
	Napoleon					Lucretia			
	Royal Duke					GRAPE			
	Schmidt					Agawam			
	Wragg					Brighton			
	APRICOT					Concord			
	Blenheim					Delaware			
	Royal					Diamond			
	Superb					Herbert			
	Tilton					Moore Early			
	Collection	No. 119	\$3.95			Niagara			
	CURRANT					Worden			
	London Market					RHUBARB			
	Perfection					Myatt's Linnaeus			
	Red Cross					ASPARAGUS			
	White Grape					Conover's Colossal			
	GOOSEBERRY					Reading Giant			
	Downing					Collection	No. 219	\$6.25	
	Houghton					STRAWBERRY			
	Josselyn					Aroma			
	Oregon Champion					Dr. Burrill			
	RASPBERRY					Klondike			
	Columbian					Lady Thompson			
	Cumberland					Ozark Early			
	Cuthbert					Senator Dunlap			
	Kansas					Son's Prolific			
	St. Regis					Progressive Everbearing			
AMOUNT FORWARDED					AMOUNT FORWARDED				

SPECIAL PREPAID COLLECTIONS

Collection No. 119, Prepaid, \$3.95

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 4 XXX APPLE TREES | 2 XX PEAR TREES |
| 1 Yellow Transparent (Early Summer) | 1 Seckel |
| 1 Grimes Golden (Fall) | 1 Kieffer |
| 1 Delicious (Winter) | 3 XXX CHERRY TREES |
| 1 Stayman Winesap (Winter) | 1 Early Richmond (Early) |
| 4 XXX PEACH TREES | 1 Montmorency (Midseason) |
| 1 Early Rose (Early) | 1 English Morello (Late) |
| 2 J. H. Hale (Midseason) | 2 XXX 1-Year Endicott Plum Trees |
| 1 Krummel (Late) | |

COLLECTION No. 219, PREPAID, \$6.25

- 50 Everbearing Strawberries. Bear same year.
- 25 St. Regis Raspberries (Red). Begin bearing second year.
- 25 Early Harvest Blackberries. Begin bearing second year.
- 4 Grapes, 1 each Delaware, Concord, Niagara, Worden. Begin bearing second year.
- 50 Reading Giant Asparagus. Begin bearing second year.
- 10 Rhubarb. Begin bearing second year.
- "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing" included FREE with Either of These Collections.

The trees and plants are the finest and largest of our stock, which bears an enviable reputation for quality everywhere.

We Reserve the Right to Withdraw These Offers at Any Time Without Notice.

QUANTITY	VARIETY	Age and Size	PRICE	AMOUNT	QUANTITY	VARIETY	Age and Size	PRICE	AMOUNT
Amount Brought Forward					Amount Brought Forward				
PEONY					IRIS				
	Couronne d'Or					Black Prince			
	Delachei					Celeste			
	Dorchester					Flavescens			
	Duchesse de Nemours					Madame Chereau			
	Duke of Wellington					Queen of May			
	Festiva Maxima					Sans Souci			
	Jeanne d'Arc					Siberian Blue			
	Madame Lebon					VINES			
	Nigricans					Boston Ivy			
	Prince Imperial					Clematis Paniculata			
	ROSES					Hall's Honeysuckle			
	Annie Miller					Trumpet Vine			
	Climbing Am. Bty.					Wisteria, Japanese			
	Conrad F. Meyer					LILAC			
	Crimson Rambler					Old-fash'd Purple			
	Dorothy Perkins					Ludwig Spaeth (Budded)			
	General Jacquemont					Madame Abel Chatenay (Budded)			
	Liberty Red					President Grevy (Budded)			
	Maman Cochet					HEDGE			
	Marshall P. Wilder					Barberry, Japanese			
	Paul Neyron					Honeysuckle, Japan Bush			
	Snow Queen					Japan Quince			
	SHRUBS					Privet, California			
	Althea					Spirea, Van Houttei			
	Deutzia, Pride of Rochester					Collection	No. 319	\$2.50	
	Deutzia, Lemoinei					SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES			
	Dogwood, Siberian					Black Walnut			
	Golden Bell					Elm, Amer. White			
	High Bush Cranberry					Green Ash			
	Honeysuckle, Japan Bush					Maple, Norway			
	Hydrangea, Arborescens S.					Maple, Silver Leaf			
	Hydrangea, (H. P.)					Maple, Sugar			
	Japanese Rose, Globe Flower					Poplar, Carolina			
	Snowball					Poplar, Lombardy			
	Snowberry								
	Spirea, Van Houttei								
	Syringa, or Mock Orange								
	Weigela Rosea								
AMOUNT FORWARDED					TOTAL AMOUNT OF ORDER				

WHO DOESN'T LOVE FLOWERS?



Isn't there room in your yard somewhere for this fine lot of Peonies, Iris (Flags), and Violets? Set them out carefully, watch and tend them as you should, and you'll have flowers for years to come.

We Reserve the Right to Withdraw This Offer at Any Time Without Notice.

COLLECTION No. 319

\$2.50 Prepaid

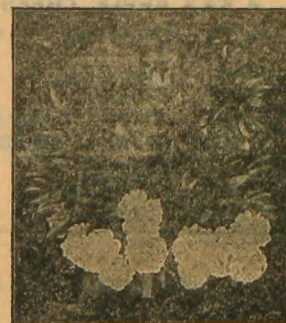
5 Peonies

10 Iris (Flags)

25 Violets

In assorted named varieties.

Each variety will bear its own label.



GENERAL DIRECTIONS

When Your Trees and Plants Arrive. Examine the shipment upon arrival, and if there should happen to be any damage, have the agent make a note

of it on the express receipt, which should be mailed to us at once.

Care of Stock. All nursery stock should be planted immediately. If they reach you during freezing weather, put the package in a cool, dry, frost-proof cellar or building and cover it with straw, or bury the box or package under a foot or more of earth.

If the weather is mild, but you are not ready to plant, unpack immediately and put them into a cool cellar, covering the roots with damp packing from the package and spread old sacks or canvas over them, sprinkling on water from time to time—just enough to keep them from drying out.

It is even better to heel them in. Select a dry, well-drained location. Dig a trench two feet deep and wide enough to avoid crowding the roots. Put the trees in with the tops a foot or more higher than the roots. Cover the entire tree with a foot of earth.

Planting. Be careful not to expose the roots to the wind or sun. Keep them covered with wet sacks or packing. If the weather is hot and the buds swell, be particularly careful to avoid getting water on the buds.

Prune the roots by cutting off the small dead fibre roots and any bruised or broken roots with a smooth cut. The other roots should be shortened a little.

Set the trees two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. It is wise to dig the holes much larger than is necessary to give the roots plenty of room. Fill in with *top soil* first, and tread it in firmly about the roots. If the ground is dry, pour in several gallons of water; usually the earth is moist enough, and too much water would be injurious. Mound up the dirt about the tree three or four inches high; leave this loose and unpacked to conserve the moisture.

Pruning. When fruit trees, shrubs, roses, or ornamental trees are planted, the limbs should be cut back about two-thirds, removing entirely undesirable branches.

With two-year apple and pear, shorten the limbs to from 6 to 10 inches; with one-year apple and pear, cut off the trunk 2 to 3½ feet from the ground.

With cherry trees, cut out any damaged or broken or interfering branches. Some growers cut out the central leader and all but three to five branches, and even cut off the tip ends a few inches.

With peach, apricot and plum trees, cut off the trunk 12 to 15 inches from the ground and shorten the limbs back to about an inch.

Grapevines should be cut back to two or three sound buds, and the roots a half to two-thirds.

The tops of blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry, and currant are usually cut back before shipment from the nursery. They should be left 4 or 5 inches long.

TWO VALUABLE BOOKS

For detailed information, see "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing" and "How to Beautify Your Home Grounds." These books are sold at the nominal price of 10 cents per copy, but are sent free to every customer.

Beginners, and Experts too, say this book is:

"Most Practical, Concise, Reliable, Helpful, Up-to-date Guide to Fruit-Growing." It contains 80 pages, many pictures, drawings and diagrams.

It tells:

How to choose the best site.

How to know good trees.

How to plant, prune, spray, cultivate, fertilize, etc.

How to help pay for an orchard with fillers.

About cover crops, thinning fruit.

Why trees do not bear.

How to grow strawberries and other fruits.

"Exceedingly useful to every fruit-grower fortunate enough to possess a copy."—PROF. W. L. HOWARD, University of California.

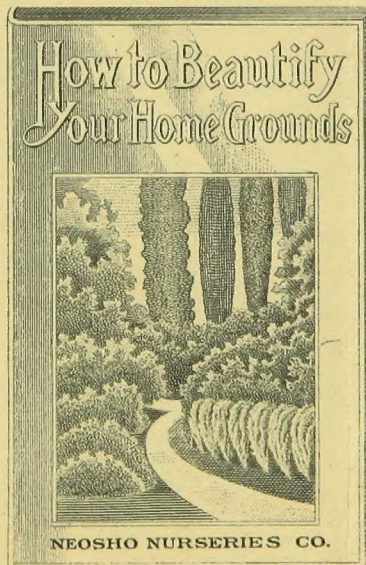
"This little volume is intensely valuable to fruit-growers."—DR. J. C. WHITTEN, University of California.

"Send me twelve copies for my foreman in charge of my various orchards."—SENATOR H. M. DUNLAP, Illinois.

"Just the advice and information I have been hunting for, but knew not where to find."—IVAN WHITE, Kansas.

"It carries the practical work of a horticultural college to the homes of the people."—R. E. FLICKINGER, Iowa.

"Wouldn't take \$1.00 for the book and be without it."—R. M. McMILLEN, M.D., West Virginia.



It is surprising at what little expense and trouble a place can be made attractive to the owner and to other people too. This little book makes it simple and easy. It contains 48 pages and 66 pictures and diagrams.

It tells:

What, where, when, and how to plant; how to prune and care for your shrubs, etc., at planting time and after they attain full size.

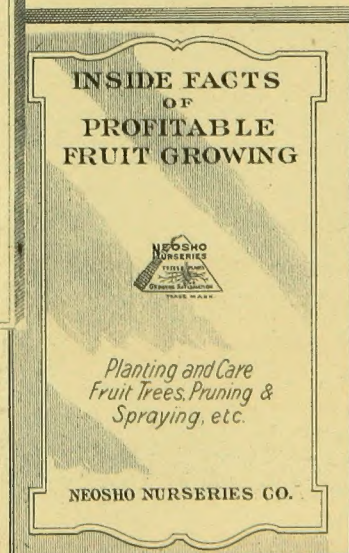
What to use for hedges, for screens to provide seclusion and to shut out undesirable views.

What to use for borders in the corners of your lot and along the foundation of your house and other buildings.

"I think it is one of the most comprehensive little works on the elements of good taste in planting and good method in succeeding with ornamental plants that I have ever seen. Several of our students who are interested in developing good home places have read it and have expressed a similar opinion of it."—DR. J. C. WHITTEN, University of California.

"I feel it is only right to tell you that while I received many much more expensive books, yet none in which the

subject is treated as interestingly and practically as you have done in your book, 'How to Beautify Your Home Grounds'."—W. S. FORBES, Massachusetts.



Service

ANYONE who has given serious and continued thought to the subject must inevitably have come to the conclusion that real satisfaction and happiness lie in rendering service to others.

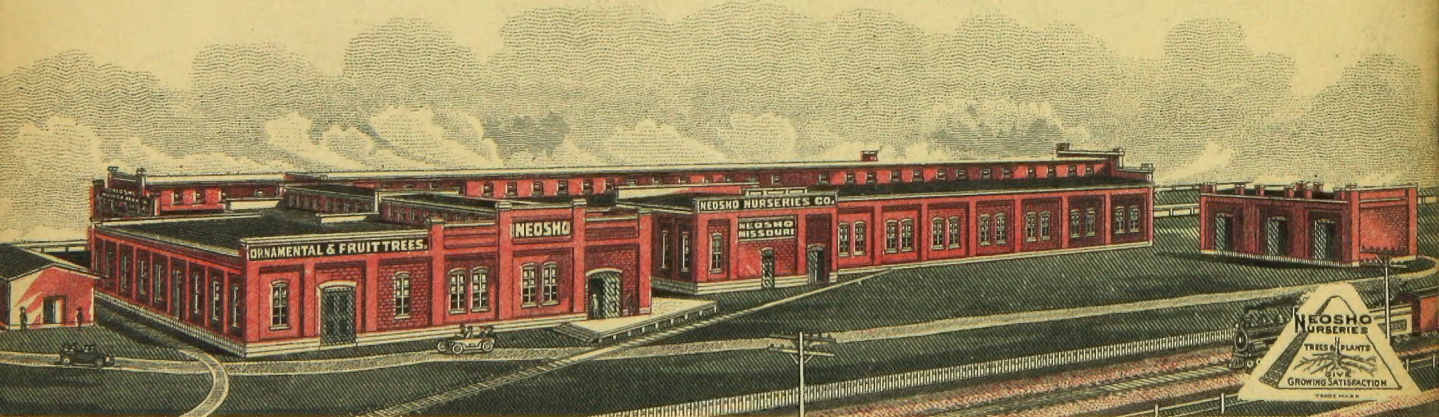
That fundamental principle is being put into effect more and more by individuals and by firms, and it has been demonstrated over and over that profits are the natural result. "A pleased customer is the best advertisement."

The service which we aim to render is not confined to supplying first-class trees and plants. The pleasure and profit to be had in fruit or ornamental trees and plants depends chiefly upon the planter himself.

Our first object, therefore, is to help you plant judiciously—*i. e.*, where, when, and what to plant; second, how to know and how to get first-class trees and plants; third, how to plant and care for them.

In our three booklets—this Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, "***Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing***," and "***How to Beautify Your Home Grounds***"—we have gathered from every reliable source available the information which may be required to insure your success.

This Catalogue is sent free of charge to anyone who is interested. For the other booklets we make a nominal charge of ten cents per copy, but send them free to every customer.



Neosho Nurseries Company